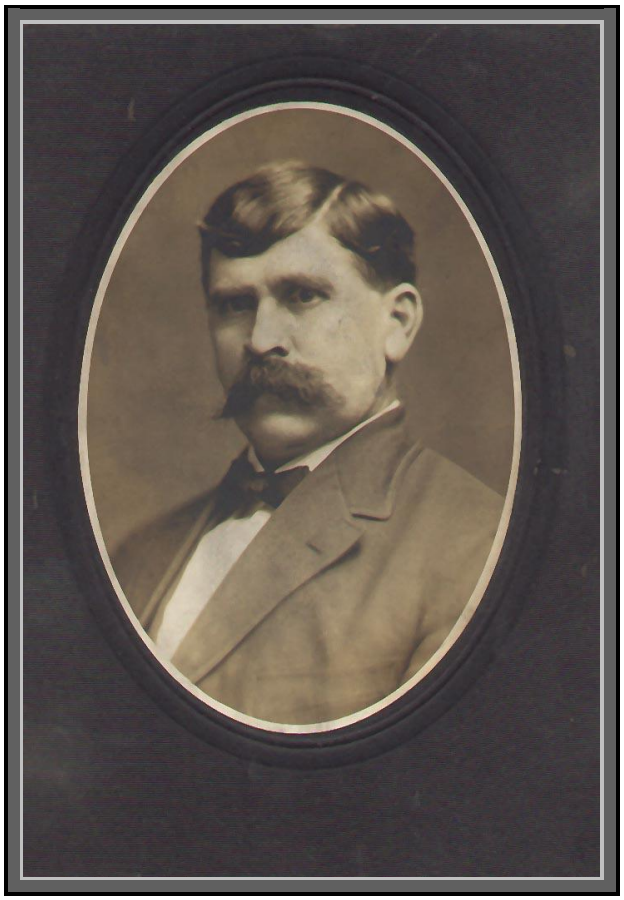
The Life & Origins of Thomas W. Glenn

A Genealogical Study of Thomas W. Glenn (1857-1934)

Including the Descendants of Thomas W. Glenn & William Walsh



Gregg Gardner Branum
Fishers, Indiana, January 2025

For my Grandma.

Forward

This is not a traditionally structured genealogy. Like most family histories, its origins arose from oral storytelling passed from one generation to the next. I have my late grandmother, Margaret (Gregg) Branum, and my late father, Thomas A. Branum, Sr., to thank for that. My grandmother was raised in the home of Tom Glenn, her grandfather. She knew as much as anyone about Tom the man, but much of his early life occurred over fifty years before she was born. She only had tidbits of the story of Thomas when she was young. I know that family stories can stray in their retelling. That is why documentary evidence is needed to corroborate or disprove any story. This "little" study began when I discovered a document in my father's files (passed on to him) among his mother's possessions. Using that document as a starting point, I set out to find evidence wherever it might lead. Because I have a strong distaste for family researchers who state supposition as fact, I have attempted to avoid that here. If I am unsure about something, I say so. If I speculate, I acknowledge it. Hopefully, in the process, I will reveal more about one of my most endearing ancestors, the man who raised my Grandma. If future researchers discover an error in my findings, I will edit this document accordingly unless I'm long gone by the time someone finds this. If that's the case…sorry.

This study is by no means complete or finished. Indeed, even after I reached the end of writing this, new information arose. As there is always new information to be added, one must draw a line. So, the information in this document should not be taken as a complete and definitive work, but rather as a snapshot of a moment in time when this was the data readily available.

Not for commercial use. Fishers, Indiana, USA, 2025

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Note: The source material I possess is available upon request and listed at the end of this document. I have my family tree posted on Ancestry.com. Be sure to check the Gallery of an individual for photos and the documents I have thus far uploaded to the website. Most material, however, remains on my hard drive. Feel free to contact me if you notice any errors at Gregg.Branum@gmail.com.

Part I:

Research Notes on Thomas W. Glenn and William Walsh

This portion was written mainly in real time as I found evidence and analyzed it. It takes the form of stream-of-consciousness writing. This included blind alleys I followed, errors I made, and times I had to backtrack to corroborate earlier findings. When I first started, I thought I might come up with five or six pages of notes. So much for that. I have left this part largely as originally written, errors and all, hoping that following my footsteps may prove helpful to some unknown future researchers and help them avoid the same mistakes.

Part I:
Research Notes on Thomas W. Glenn and William Walsh

Chapter One – Who was Thomas Glenn?

The life of Thomas W. Glenn and his descendants is known and well-documented. My father grew up in the house Tom and Mary Ann Glenn once owned. I have researched Tom Glenn's adult life well. The origins, however, of Thomas W. Glenn are challenging to determine. We know he was orphaned at a young age, and we know Glenn was not his surname at birth. Beyond that, we must piece together the puzzle with scattered clues as to his origins and information that is sometimes incomplete or incorrect. Often, the person providing the information does so decades later and only anecdotally knows some information.

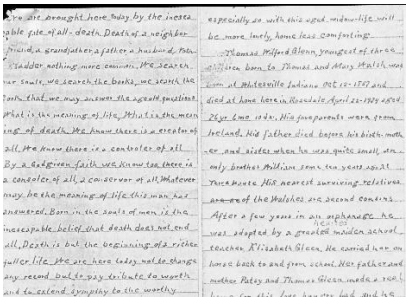
Thomas W. Glenn (tintype)

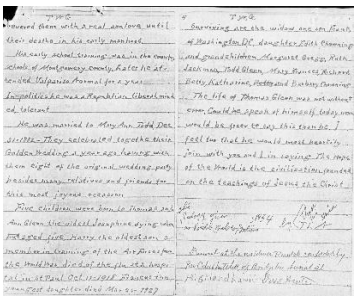
We can attempt to corroborate oral history with documentation. In doing so, I hope to combine the puzzle pieces to reveal a clear story and gain a deeper understanding of Thomas W. Glenn.

My father, Thomas Branum, started searching for clues into his great-grandfather's past years ago. I began my search in the 1990s with only the following bits of family lore:

- He was orphaned when he was young.
- Glenn was not his surname at birth, but he adopted it in honor of the family that raised him.
- He was related in some way to the Walshes of Terre Haute, who owned a granite monument company.
- He was possibly of Irish ancestry.

I researched Tom based on the above points for years, but that research stalled in about 2003. Then, in 2024, I quite accidentally discovered this handwritten eulogy delivered upon Tom's death in 1934. Adding this information to facts I already knew has allowed me to paint a more dynamic image of the man. Therefore, the eulogy (abridged here with the full version in my files) serves as a good starting point for this investigation.





Thomas Wilford Glenn

... Thomas Wilford Glenn, youngest of three children born to Thomas and Mary Walsh was born at Whitesville, Indiana Oct 12 – 1857 and died at home here in Rosedale April

22 – 1934 aged 76 yr. 6 mo. 10 days. His foreparents were from Ireland. His father died before his birth, mother and sister when he was quite small, an only brother, William, some ten years ago at Terre Haute. His nearest surviving relatives of the Walshes are second cousins.

After a few years in an orphanage, he was adopted by a great-hearted maiden school teacher, Elizabeth Glenn. He carried her on horseback to and from school. Her father and mother, Patsy and Thomas Glenn, made a real home for this love-hungry lad and he revered them with a real son love until their deaths in his early manhood…

… He was married to Mary Todd, Dec 31 – 1882. They celebrated together their Golden Wedding a year ago, having with them eight of the original wedding party besides many relatives and friends for this most joyous occasion.

Five children were born to Thomas and Ann Glenn the oldest, Josephine dying when aged five, Harry the oldest son, a member in training for the Air Forces for the World War died at a hospital in St. Paul Oct 11 -1918. Frances the youngest daughter died Mar 12 – 1927.

Surviving are the widow, one son Frank of Washington D.C., daughter Edith Chowning and grandchildren Margaret Gregg, Ruth Jackman, Todd Glenn, Mary Frances, Richard, Betty, Katherine and Barbara Chowning…

Thomas L. Neview delivered this eulogy. According to Terre Haute City Directories, Thomas Neview was a manager at the Wabash Wagon Manufacturing Company, so the two men likely became acquainted in the years Tom ran a livery. Family members and possibly Tom himself probably provided him with historical and family details.

The descendants mentioned above are well-documented, including those of my grandmother, Margaret Gregg.

Before discussing historical details, it is necessary to address the name—Thomas *Wilford* Glenn. This is the only place I have ever seen the name Wilford. Tom always went by Thomas W. Glenn during his adult life, which appears on every record I have found. I had always assumed the "W" was an homage to his birth name. So, either the eulogizer knew something I didn't, or he was misinformed.

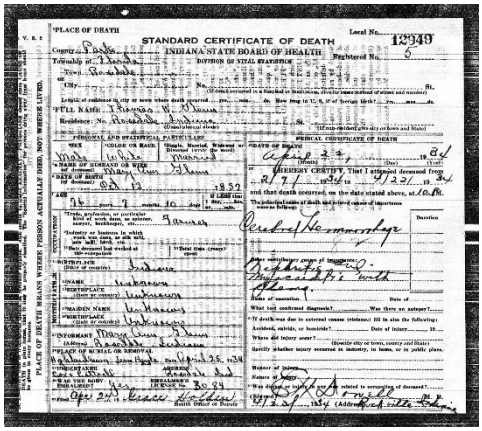
Of interest is that on the 1910 US Census, a 31-year-old barber named Wilford Lawrence is listed as a boarder in the Glenn home in Shelburn, Indiana. Unfortunately, Wilford died on May 16, 1910, in Shelburn, just three weeks after the census was taken. His death certificate names tuberculosis as his cause of death. I can find little else about this person or whether he is related.

Perhaps Tom was born Thomas Wilford Walsh, but my initial reaction is that this is a red herring. If he indeed had the middle name of Wilford, the use of "W" could refer to both his middle name and surname at birth. Before I accept this, I would like to find Wilford used elsewhere during Tom's life. Some researchers name him Thomas Welch Glenn, but no record ever refers to him as such. In his adult life, he only referred to himself as Thomas W. Glenn (no middle name, only an initial). If you ever encounter another researcher using the name Thomas Welch Glenn, that person is making an assumption unsupported by evidence. The W., if it stood for anything, was more likely Walsh than Welch, as we will learn.

Next, to dive into the eulogy's historical information, I will move backward, beginning with Tom's death. This is because the most recent events would have been fresh in people's minds and known to those present at his funeral.

Thomas's death certificate shows his date of death as 22 April 1934, in Rosedale, Parke County, Indiana, so the eulogy is accurate. There wasn't any doubt about this, but confirmation of the details will be a theme in this genealogical exercise. The cause of death is listed as a cerebral hemorrhage. My grandmother, who was living with Tom at the time, said he had a stroke prior to his death, so this is consistent. His widow, Mary Ann, provided the vital statistics on the certificate. That information includes:

Name: Thomas W. Glenn
Date of Death: April 22, 1934
Cause of Death: Cerebral hemorrhage
Name of Wife: Mary Ann Todd
Date of Birth: Oct 12, 1857
Occupation: Farmer
Birthplace: Indiana
Father's Name: unknown
Father's Birthplace: unknown
Mother's Maiden Name: unknown
Mother's Birthplace: unknown


STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Cerebral Hemorrhage

Interestingly, his widow did not know the information about his parents, especially as his parents are mentioned in his eulogy. The eulogizer received that information from someone else, and I will hypothesize on this. Perhaps Mary Ann's memory was clouded by grief. Maybe Tom didn't talk much about his parents with his wife, but he did with his daughter. In interviewing older relatives when they were still living, I often learned stories others in the family had never heard before.

Chapter Two – Walsh Cousins and The Walsh Monument Company

Let's begin with a part of the eulogy we cannot prove yet. The eulogy states that his nearest surviving Walsh relatives are second cousins. To be second cousins, two people must share a common great-grandparent. Until finding this eulogy, I did not know who Thomas's parents were. Finding his grandparents will take a lot of work.

On the 1860 US Census, the first year Tom would have appeared on a census, there were about a dozen households with people named Welch, Welsh, or Walsh in all of Indiana. Of these, only four have adults born in Ireland and remotely near Montgomery County, Indiana (Fountain Co., Montgomery Co., and Vigo Co.). It is possible they were related to Tom. If so, why didn't they take him in when he was orphaned? A great deal of research would be needed (both in the US and Ireland) to tie Thomas to these or any families. It is more likely that any relatives of Thomas arrived in America after his parents.

Then, there is the apocryphal story: Thomas was distantly related to the Walshes, who owned a marble and granite monument company in Terre Haute. I researched this possibility years ago, but decided to dig deeper into this possible family branch.

The patriarch of the family was Edward William Walsh. Edward was born in Ireland (likely in Co. Kerry) on 1 April 1850. He married Margaret Broderick in February 1875 in Ireland, the daughter of Thomas Broder (1820-1885) and Margaret Byrnes (1831-1906).

Edward's father was William Walsh (b. 1806 in Kerry; d. 23 August 1898 in Steuben Co., NY). William, in turn, was the son of Robert Walsh (1785-1860) and Mary Lynch (1790-1865). His mother was Catherine Griffin (b.1824 in Ireland; d. 21 March 1891 in Corning, Steuben, NY). Her parents are unknown.

The names of Edward and Margaret's parents are derived from census records and their death certificates, with more details added from online trees, which aren't always reliable.

William and Catherine Walsh had at least five (possibly six) known children:

1. Edward W. Walsh – b. 1 Apr 1850, Ireland; d. 23 Aug 1925, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.
2. James J. Walsh – b. 2 Aug 1854, Steuben Co., NY; d. 27 Feb 1937, Emporium, Cameron, PA.
3. William J. Walsh – b. Mar 1854, New York; d. 30 Apr 1909.
4. Daniel P. Walsh – b. 21 Jun 1858, Campbell, Steuben, NY; d. 13 Jun 1929, Corning, Steuben, NY.
5. Catherine T. Walsh – b. Jul 1865, New York; d. 3 Jan 1940, Erwin Steuben, NY.
6. Michael Walsh – *No birth or death dates. Possibly died young in Steuben Co., NY.*

I don't include this information just for fun or to show off my research skills (though I am very good at it). While these details may not matter today, they might prove valuable clues to me or other researchers later. Due to reasons to be made clear soon, any connection to our Tom Glenn likely runs through one of Edward Walsh's siblings or his parents.

In looking for immigration for Edward and his family, there are some contradictions.

- The most common record used by genealogists (and one confirmed by many later censuses) is that the family arrived in NYC on 2 April 1887 aboard the ship *Germanic*. The names (if not necessarily the ages) match Edward, Margaret, and their three oldest children, born in Ireland.
- This seems to be confirmed by the 1900 census in Terre Haute, where all the immigrant Walshes are listed as having arrived in 1887.
- On the 1910 US Census, things start to get weird. On this record, Edward (named as E.W. Walsh on the census) is listed as having arrived in 1879 (though it may read 1877), while Margaret and the three oldest children are shown as arriving in 1888. Edward's occupation is hard to read, but the indexer lists him as a stenographer working in a shop. Further, he is listed as a survivor of the Civil War and as being Blind, Deaf, and Dumb. The blind, deaf, and dumb part, though, is crossed out. As to being in the Civil War, Edward would have had to arrive by the early 1860s and serve as a young boy. Clearly, the end part of this entry is an error. How could one be a deaf, dumb, and blind stenographer? But what is of primary interest is that his arrival is given as a different year than his family's. The Civil War and disability part is undoubtedly an error, but the years in the immigration column are different.
- On the 1920 US Census, a widowed Edward is again living in Terre Haute with his adult, single children. This record says that Edward immigrated in 1869 and was naturalized in 1872.

When did Edward arrive? He was most certainly on the ship *Germanic* in 1887, as the names and ages all match, and they correspond with what is recorded on the 1900 census. However, why is Edward listed as having arrived in 1880 on the 1910 census, while the rest of the family arrived in 1887? And why is his arrival listed as 1869 in 1920, with naturalization in 1872?

It is as if Edward crossed the Atlantic more than once. But why would he do that? This is merely a hypothesis on my part, but it might explain multiple arrivals. Edward was a dealer of marble and granite, and he owned a monument company. I did a simple search for granite and marble in Ireland. These are both significant exports from Ireland even today. Connemara marble (and granite) from Galway is renowned for its quality. Perhaps Edward needed to return to Ireland, set up suppliers, get married, start a family, and return to America with an established supply chain from his home country. It's only a theory that possibly explains contradictory records. I may be a blind alley, but it might be worthy of further investigation.

Thomas Glenn's connection, if any, to the E.W. Walsh Monument Company owners would date back to Ireland. Edward and Margaret are recorded as having had ten children. These are the names I have found:

1. Mary R. Walsh – b. 11 Jun 1878, Ireland; d. 8 Dec 1968, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.

2. William Walsh – b. Bef. 1879; d. unknown.
3. Anna M. Walsh – b. 6 Sep 1882, Ireland; d. 6 Jul 1920, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.
4. Catherine T. Walsh – b. May 1885; d. Aft. 1920.
5. Helen "Nellie" V. Walsh – 9 Dec 1889, IN; d. 5 Nov 1980, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.
6. Margaret Walsh – b. Abt. 1890; d. 7 Jan 1964, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.
7. Thomas E. Walsh – b. 10 Oct 1892, IN; d. 23 Apr 1983, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN
8. Gertrude C. Walsh – b. 5 Mar 1894, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN; d. 16 Sep 1968, Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.

Amazingly, of all these children who lived to adulthood, none appear to have ever married or had children (and I've looked at their death certificates). So, if we are to find a possible genetic connection to this family, it would have to be through Edward W. Walsh's siblings and his parents or grandparents.

So, after this dive into the family owners of the Walsh Monument company, we must remember that Thomas Glenn must have believed there was a connection, as he told others, including his children, about it. My grandmother told me the Walshes of the monument company were cousins. Perhaps, when Edward Walsh arrived in America in the 1870s (or 1880s), he brought knowledge of the connection between his branch of the family and Thomas W. Glenn and his brother. This would explain the evolution of using the name Walsh instead of Welch.

Regardless, something happened for Thomas (and his brother, William, as we will learn) to stop referring to his birth name as Welch and use Walsh instead. Everyone near Waveland knew Thomas Glenn was the boy born Thomas Welch. Something, though, made him embrace the name Walsh so much that he named his youngest son Franklin Walsh Glenn in 1898.

Edit: After my deep dive into the monument Walshes, I reached out to potential sources of information about the E. W. Walsh Monument Company or its owners. This included emails to the Terre Haute Monument Company (est. 1893), which would have been a contemporary competitor of the Walsh company, Highland Lawn Cemetery, The Vigo County Library, and The Vigo County Historical Society. Thus far, those contacts have borne no fruit. Not surprisingly, locating the records, if any exist, for a company that went out of business 60 years ago is a Hail Mary.

Chapter Three – William Walsh

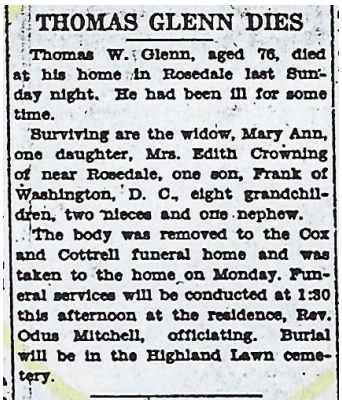
Among the obituaries for Tom Glenn is this one from the *Rockville Tribune*, Rockville, Indiana, Wednesday, April 25, 1934:

THOMAS GLENN DIES

Thomas W. Glenn, aged 76, died at his home in Rosedale last Sunday night. He had been ill for some time.

Surviving are the widow, Mary Ann, one daughter, Mrs. Edith Chowning of near Rosedale, one son, Frank, of Washington, D.C., eight grandchildren, two nieces, and one nephew.

The body was removed to the Cox and Cottrell funeral home and was taken to the home on Monday. Funeral services will be conducted at 1:30 this afternoon at the residence, Rev. Odus Mitchell, officiating. Burial will be in the Highland Lawn cemetery.



THOMAS GLENN DIES

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The body was removed to the Cox and Cottrell funeral home and was taken to the home on Monday. Funeral services will be conducted at 1:30 this afternoon at the residence, Rev. Odus Mitchell, officiating. Burial will be in the Highland Lawn cemetery.

This obituary contains a tidbit I had overlooked for years. It mentions that two nieces and a nephew survive Tom. It always seemed inconsequential. Tom, though, was uncle to a lot more than three children. Mary Ann (Todd) Glenn's family was quite extensive, with numerous children.

The eulogy mentions a brother named William, who died "some ten years ago" in Terre Haute, which sheds new light on the reference to two nieces and one nephew. Only three children are mentioned because he was their uncle by blood, as opposed to through marriage, for all the Todd relatives.

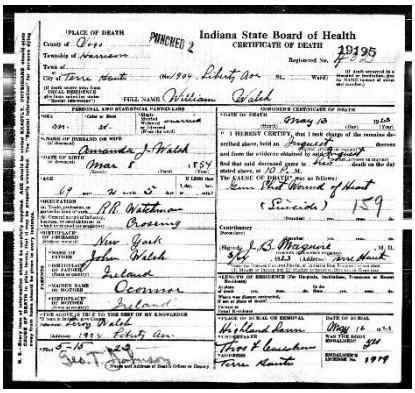
These two references are key because they were facts known when the obituary was written. If Tom had a brother, two nieces, and a nephew, it indicates he knew them, as would others present at his funeral. If William died only about ten years before Tom, that must have been something many people knew.

I'd never heard about Tom having a brother. So, what can we find out about this brother named William?

The eulogy says William died "some ten years" ago in Terre Haute. Searching records, only one William Walsh (or any variation) died in Terre Haute in the 1920s. Only one William Walsh period meets the other criteria in the eulogy in all historical records for Vigo County between 1916 and 1947. The eulogy said that Tom was the youngest of three children and that his father died before he was born. So, William must be older.

That one man was William Walsh, who died in Terre Haute on 13 May 1923, 10 years and 11 months before Thomas. Sadly, William Walsh committed suicide with a gunshot to the heart on 13 May 1923. The provider of the personal information on the death certificate is Leroy Walsh (who we later learn was his son).

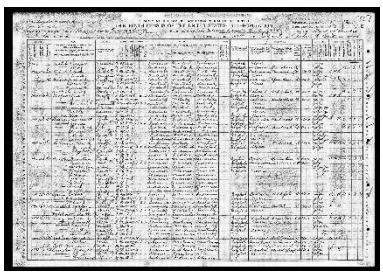
Name: William Walsh
Date of Death: May 13, 1923
Cause of Death: Gun Shot Wound of Heart (Suicide)
Name of Wife: Amanda J. Walsh
Date of Birth: March 8, 1854
Occupation: Railroad Watchman
Birthplace: New York
Father: John Walsh
Father's Birthplace: Ireland
Mother's Maiden: ___ O'Connor
Mother's Birthplace: Ireland


Indiana State Board of Health
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
PUNCHED
FULL NAME William Walsh
Amanda J. Walsh
Mar 8 1854
69 yrs. 11 mos. 5 da.
R.R. Watchman
Crossing
New York
John Walsh
Ireland
O'connor
Ireland
Heart Disease
May 13 1923
Terre Haute
(Suicide) 159

William's parents were from Ireland, which matches Tom's parents from the eulogy. Their names may not be accurate, though, and we'll explore that later. William's father is John, while Tom's is named Thomas in the eulogy. Leroy doesn't know the name of his father's mother, except that her name was O'Connor.

William Walsh is on the 1920 US Census with his wife, Amanda, living in Terre Haute. Those in the home:

Walsh, William, age 65, b. Indiana, Father b. Ireland, Mother b. Ireland, Occupation: Watchman
Walsh, Manda, 62, b. Maryland, Father b. "not in US," Mother b. "not in US," none
Walsh, Maimmie, 33, b. Indiana, Father b. Indiana, Mother b. Maryland, clerk
Walsh, Leroy, 29, b. Indiana, Father b. Indiana, Mother b. Maryland, switchman



We've located one of the two nieces mentioned in Tom Glenn's obituary, along with the nephew. William's parents are both from Ireland again. William is listed here as born in Indiana instead of New York. William's place of birth is listed as IN or NY, depending on the record. Of interest in that era, William and Amanda have two grown, unmarried children at home. (*Note: Censuses can often be inaccurate because one person in the home usually provides the information for the whole household. That person may be wrong at times.)*

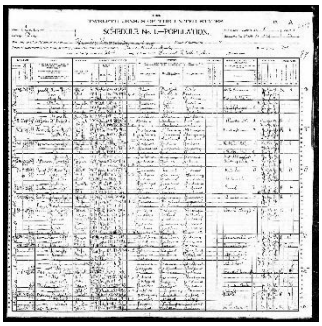
As we are still missing one of Tom's nieces, I checked other census years. In 1910, William and Amanda were again living in Terre Haute:

Walsh, William, age 56, b. NY, Father b. unknown, Mother b. unknown, Moving van driver
Walsh, Mandy J., 53, b. IN, Father b. "unknown," Mother b. "unknown," none
Walsh, Mayme, 22, b. IN, Father b. NY, Mother b. IN, none
Walsh, Leroy, 18, b. IN, Father b. NY, Mother b. IN, Laborer
William and Amanda have been married for 33 years. Mandy has given birth 5 times, with 3 still living.

This time, the respondent said William was born in New York but did not know where his parents were born. Again, we don't find evidence of the second niece, but the record does state that Amanda has three living children. So, I checked further back.

The 1900 US Census shows William and Amanda again. They live in Harrison Twp., Vigo Co., Indiana:

Welch, William, b. Mar 1854, 46, b. IN, F. IN, M. IN,
Locomotive Engineer
Welch, Mandy J., b. Jan 1857, 43, MD, MD, MD
Welch, Mamie, b. Feb 1888, 12, IN, IN, MD
Welch, Leroy, b. Mar 1892, 8, IN, IN, MD
Welch, Anna, b. Aug 1893, 6, IN, IN, MD
Welch, William, b. Jul 1896, 3, IN, IN, MD
William and Amanda have been married 24 years.
Mandy has given birth 5 times, with 4 still living.



[*It appears the child who died was Albert Welch, born in 1882 and died 8 Oct 1884. Woodlawn Cemetery records in Terre Haute list Albert, son of "William Welch," buried there on 9 Oct 1884. There is no gravestone. No other William of childbearing age lived in Terre Haute then. So, barring other evidence to the contrary, I will use the name Albert, if only as a placeholder.*]

At first, this record appears to fit everything. Appears. We have a second niece, Anna. However, we also have a second nephew, William. Amanda had four living children in 1900 and three living children in 1910. That means that either Anna or William died before the 1910 census. That year, Anna would be 16, and William would be 13, so William is most likely to have died. Amanda, being 16 in 1910, means she might be married. It was unlikely even in that era, but it was possible.

So, I checked vital records. I could find no record of Anna Walsh (or any variation) or William Walsh dying between 1900 and 1910 anywhere in Indiana with matching ages. However, I did find a record of Anna Walsh getting married in 1909. But there was a problem.

That record lists Anna Walsh marrying Oliver M. Jones on 14 September 1909 in Terre Haute. This Anna was the daughter of William Walsh and Amanda J "Bichort." The Bichort part was not a concern. This was a directory listing, not the actual certificate. When I found her real surname, I understood that an indexer could easily have misread a flourishing script. No, the problematic part of this record was that Anna was listed as 32 years old, born 4 Aug 1877.

The Anna who married Oliver M. Jones would be much older than the 6-year-old Anna in 1910. But the parents' names are correct. I tried to find out more about Anna. I found the social security application (1943) and the death certificate for an Anna Evelyn Jones in 1957. At the time of her death, she was a 79-year-old widow living in the Logansport State Hospital (a psychiatric facility) in Cass County, Indiana. The death certificate names her parents as William Walsh and Amanda "Record" (explaining the indexing error of "Bichort" on her marriage certificate). Research showed that Anna and Oliver lived in Montgomery County, Indiana, and did not have children. Anna's death certificate lists many factors contributing to her cause of death, including stomach issues, heart disease, obesity, and "senile brain disease" (which was likely what doctors called dementia or Alzheimer's before those conditions were better understood).

So, William and Amanda appear to have named two daughters Anna, which is very odd. What happened to the 6-year-old Anna and the 3-year-old William on the 1900 census? I had no clue. Nor can I explain the absence of Anna, who married Oliver Jones in the Welch home in 1900. She didn't marry until 1909. I cannot locate her on the 1900 census. *[It was later that I learned the names on the 1900 Census were correct. For some reason, though, their ages are entirely wrong.]*

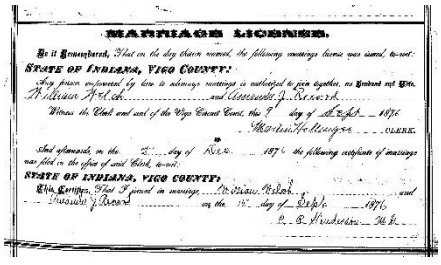
At this point, I wondered if I had the wrong Anna, whose parents just happened to be William and Amanda Walsh. To be sure, I investigated the two other children, Mamie and Leroy.

In 1930, Leroy was 38, single, and living with his widowed mother in Terre Haute. In 1927, Leroy married Catherine Donovan, the daughter of immigrants from Wales. Sadly, Catherine died by drowning in the Wabash River in 1929, and her death was ruled a suicide, the second suicide to strike Leroy's life in six years. I could not locate Leroy on the 1940 census, but I did find his death certificate. He died of a heart attack in 1947 at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Indianapolis. Whoever completed the death certificate stated he was a railroad switchman but did not know the names of Leroy's parents. He was a World War I veteran and had no children.

So, to corroborate the parents of Anna Walsh, who married Oliver Jones, we are left with Maimie [it was Mayme]. She married Washington E. Wolfe in about 1824, after the death of Washington's first wife. I did find a child's death certificate when Mayme had a stillbirth in 1925. Mayme Wolfe died at age 68 at St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute in 1955. Her cause of death was heart disease and diabetes. Her death certificate names her parents as William Walsh and Amanda Record, matching the names on the death certificate for Anna (Walsh) Jones. Mayme and Washington did have a second child after the death of their first. Warren Elvin Wolfe was born in 1927 when Mayme was almost 40. Warren served in WWII and had at least three children, according to Mayme's 1955 obituary. He died in 1996, leaving living descendants. [Of whom many I now have names.]

So, we, the descendants of Thomas W. Glenn, now know we have living cousins we did not know of before.

To complete the picture, we needed to connect William Walsh and Amanda Record.


MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Be it Remembered, That on the day therein named, the following marriage license was issued, to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, VIGO COUNTY:

Any person authorized by law to solemnize marriage is authorized to join together, as husband and wife,

William Welch and Amanda J. Record.

Witness the Clerk and seal of the Vigo Circuit Court, this 7 day of Sept. 1876

Charles W. Mansur CLERK.

And afterwards, on the 21 day of Nov. 1876 the following certificate of marriage was filed in the office of said Clerk, to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, VIGO COUNTY:

This certifies, That I joined in marriage William Welch and Amanda J. Record on the 15th day of Sept. 1876.

L. B. Anderson J.P.

On 10 September 1876, William Welch and Amanda J. Record were married in Vigo County, Indiana. Her father's name was Johallan Reckord (or Rickard). This matches Amanda's death certification from 1836, which lists her name as Amanda Jane Walsh and her father as Johallan Rekord. Regardless, we now have confirmation of the parents of Anna, Mayme, and Leroy Walsh.

On the 1880 US Census, William and Amanda lived in Terre Haute. In the home:

Welch, William, age 27, "Sallon Keeper," b. IN, Father b. IRE, Mother b. IRE
Welch, Amanda, 23, wife, Keeping home, IN, IN, IN
Welch, Annie, 2, daughter, IN, IN, IN

Welch, Willie, 10 mos., son, IN, IN, IN

This record, like most, is inconsistent but provides a couple of essential details. William's parents are listed as born in Ireland. Annie would be the Anna E. who married Oliver Jones and died in 1957. But who is Willie?

This reference creates other issues. "Annie" is two years old here, and we know she lived until 1957. So, who is the 6-year-old Anna on the 1900 census? Did the couple name two daughters Anna? The couple also appears to have named two sons William: 10-month-old Willie in 1880 and 3-year-old William in 1900.

Edit: Add to this that Amanda is listed on the 1900 Census as having given birth five times, with four still living. Yet, in 1910, she had given birth five times with three living. I later came across additional information to explain this, so I've edited this segment. Annie and Willie on the 1880 census are the same as Anna and William on the 1900 census. As to why their ages are so wrong, I do not know. However, I discovered why Amanda had four living children in 1900 and only three in 1910. *The Monon News* contains a story in 1906 of William Walsh, who died at a hospital in Terre Haute. He was a railroad brakeman attempting to avoid a child and fell under the wheels of a train in Vermillion, IL. He died of his injuries. The article does not mention the fate of the child. I located no death certificate, but his burial in the Walsh family plot at Highland Lawn Cemetery is evidence that he is the son of William and Amanda.

We know the names of four of William and Amanda's five children, and we know three were still living when Tom died. As one child had died by 1900, we can only assume the fifth child [*who I believe was Alfred Welch*] was born and died between 1880 and 1900.

However, for our purposes, we now know of William Walsh, who has a rich family history and fits the description in Tom Glenn's eulogy. He died about ten years before Tom in Terre Haute. William Walsh's family also fits the reference in Tom Glenn's obituary of being survived by two nieces (Anna and Mayme) and one nephew (Leroy). Through his daughter, Mayme, we have living cousins from this line.

While I am confident William Walsh is Tom's brother, the evidence is still somewhat circumstantial. So, it would be good to connect the brothers further. For that, we need to jump back to the time when their lives diverged; for that, we must look to Montgomery County, Indiana.

Summary of William Walsh's Family

William Walsh
b. 8 March 1854, New York
d. 13 May 1923, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana (suicide)
married: 10 September 1876, Vigo County, Indiana
Amanda Jane Record (dau. of Johallan Rekord & unknown)
b. 24 January 1857, Indiana
d. 2 July 1936, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana (cerebral hemorrhage)

Children:

1. Anne Evelyn Walsh
b. 4 August 1877, Indiana
d. 14 February 1857, Logansport State Hospital, Cass, Indiana (cerebral hemorrhage)
m. 14 September 1909, Vigo County, Indiana
Oliver Morton Jones (son of John Jones and Mary Shepherd)
b. 27 July 1864, Montgomery County, Indiana
d. 7 November 1937 Browns Valley, Montgomery, Indiana
Had no children

2. William H. Walsh
b. 1879

d. 5 April 1906, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana (run over by train)
Had no wife or children

3. ***Albert Welch*** (*likely*)
b. 1882
d. 8 Oct 1884

4. **Mayme Walsh**
b. 25 February 1887, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana
d. 25 November 1955, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana (acute cardiac decomp.)
m. abt. 1924
Washington E. Wolfe (son of Levi Wolfe & Martha A. Gilman)
1st wife Luella Caldwell (1871-1923)
b. 22 September 1872, Paxton, Sullivan, Indiana
d. 1 Jully 1957, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana
Children:
- **William J. Wolfe** (1925-1925) – stillborn
- Warren Elvin Wolfe (1927-1996) – *Had three children*.

5. **Leroy Walsh**
b. 13 March 18, Indiana
d. 20 April 1947, Veterans Administration Hospital, Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana (pulmonary infarction, cardiac failure)
m. 2 June 1937, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana
Catherine Donovan (dau. of David P. Donovan & Anastasia M. Haggerty)
b. 6 December 1893, Pennsylvania
d. 12 June 1939, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana (suicide by drowning)

Chapter Four – The Glenns of Montgomery County

The eulogy to Tom Glenn contains this passage:

> *…After a few years in an orphanage, he was adopted by a great-hearted maiden school teacher, Elizabeth Glenn. He carried her on horseback to and from school. Her father and mother, Patsy and Thomas Glenn, made a real home for this love-hungry lad and he revered them with a real son love until their deaths in his early manhood…*

The real story is a bit more complicated, of course. To fully understand, we must look at the Glenn family and Thomas's connection to it from the beginning. However, before we jump back to when Thomas was an orphaned child, it is helpful to look at a largely unrelated incident that occurred to Thomas in 1903.

The following article is from the *Sullivan Democrat*, Sullivan Co., Indiana, on Thursday, October 8, 1903:

> *REVOLVER SHOT FATALLY INJURES THOMAS GLENN --*
> *JOHN IRWIN SHOOTS SHELBURN LIVERY MAN WITHOUT WARNING*
> *Irwin Tried to Escape but was Trailed by Deputy Sheriff Mills and Captured Near Farmersburg*
> ---
> *Thomas Glenn, the well-known livery man, was shot and probably fatally wounded Sunday afternoon by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of John Irwin. Irwin was arrested by Deputy Sheriff William E. Mills at Farmersburg Sunday evening, brought to Sullivan on No. 7 and placed in jail.*
> *The shot was fired while Glenn was driving Irwin and Emmett Nash from Star City to Shelburn. Nash and Irwin, both of whom had been drinking,*

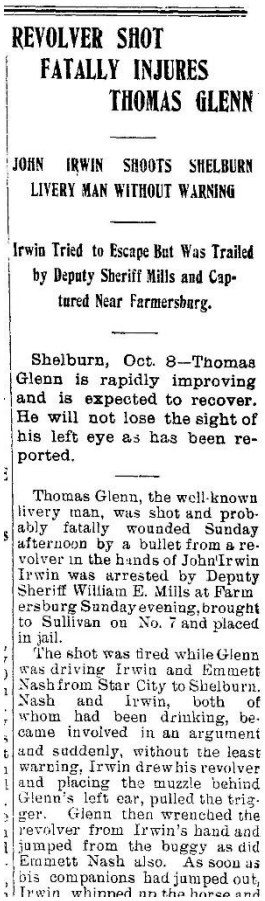
became involved in an argument and suddenly, without the least warning, Irwin drew his revolver and placing the muzzle behind Glenn's left ear, pulled the trigger. Glenn then wrenched the revolver from Irwin's hand and jumped from the buggy as did Emmett Nash also. As soon as his companions had jumped out, Irwin whipped up the horse and drove away. A buggy was secured and Glenn was taken to his home in Shelburn, where he was attended by four physicians. The bullet is believed to be over the left eye. Should Glenn recover, of which there is a small possibility, he will lose the use of his left eye.

Deputy Sheriff Mills happened to be spending Sunday with relatives in Shelburn and was at once notified of the shooting. He followed Irwin to Hymera and then to Farmersburg where Irwin was arrested. The revolver with which the shot was fired was of 32 calibre. It was dropped at the scene of the shooting.

Glenn, who is 46 years old, has been in the livery business in Shelburn for twenty years. His assailant about six years ago, together with William Payne, robbed a drug store in Farmersburg and was sent to the penitentiary for a term of from two to four years. After serving two years, he was released on parole and has since been making himself obnoxious around Shelburn. Recently he learned that several people in Shelburn intended to ask the prison authorities to take him back for a violation of parole. Last week Irwin threatened to kill several of his enemies.

The direct motive for the shooting, however, is the fact that Glenn refused to rent a rig to Irwin last week.

"Shelburn, Oct 8 -- Thomas Glenn is rapidly improving and is expected to recover. He will not lose the sight of his left eye as has been reported.



REVOLVER SHOT
FATALLY INJURES
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JOHN IRWIN SHOOTS SHELBURN LIVERY MAN WITHOUT WARNING

Irwin Tried to Escape But Was Trailed by Deputy Sheriff Mills and Captured Near Farmersburg.

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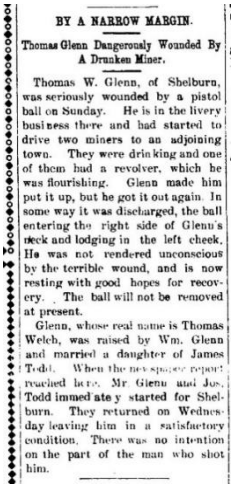
Thomas Glenn, the well-known livery man, was shot and probably fatally wounded Sunday afternoon by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of John Irwin Irwin was arrested by Deputy Sheriff William E. Mills at Farmersburg Sunday evening, brought to Sullivan on No. 7 and placed in jail.

The shot was fired while Glenn was driving Irwin and Emmett Nash from Star City to Shelburn. Nash and Irwin, both of whom had been drinking, became involved in an argument and suddenly, without the least warning, Irwin drew his revolver and placing the muzzle behind Glenn's left ear, pulled the trigger. Glenn then wrenched the revolver from Irwin's hand and jumped from the buggy as did Emmett Nash also. As soon as his companions had jumped out, Irwin whipped up the horse and

This article appeared the following day in the *Waveland Independent*, Montgomery Co., Indiana, Oct 9, 1903:

Thomas W. Glenn, of Shelburn, was seriously wounded by a pistol ball on Sunday. He is in the livery business there and had started to drive two miners to an adjoining town. They were drinking and one of them had a revolver, which he was flourishing. Glenn made him put it up, but he got it out again. In some way it was discharged, the ball entering the right side of Glenn's neck and lodging in the left cheek. He was not rendered unconscious by the terrible wound, and is now resting with good hopes for recovery. The ball will not be removed at present. Glenn, whose real name is Thomas Welch, was raised by William Glenn and married a daughter of James Todd. When the newspaper report reached here, Mr. Glenn and Jos. Todd immediately started for Shelburn. They returned on Wed. leaving him in a satisfactory condition. There was no intention on the part of the man who shot him.

Joseph L. Todd



BY A NARROW MARGIN.

Thomas Glenn Dangerously Wounded By A Drunken Miner.

Thomas W. Glenn, of Shelburn, was seriously wounded by a pistol ball on Sunday. He is in the livery business there and had started to drive two miners to an adjoining town. They were drinking and one of them had a revolver, which he was flourishing. Glenn made him put it up, but he got it out again. In some way it was discharged, the ball entering the right side of Glenn's neck and lodging in the left cheek. He was not rendered unconscious by the terrible wound, and is now resting with good hopes for recovery. The ball will not be removed at present.

Glenn, whose real name is Thomas Welch, was raised by Wm. Glenn and married a daughter of James Todd. When the newspaper report reached here, Mr. Glenn and Jos. Todd immediately started for Shelburn. They returned on Wednesday leaving him in a satisfactory condition. There was no intention on the part of the man who shot him.

Margaret Gregg (Tom's granddaughter, my grandmother) told me that he had a bullet forever lodged behind his eye. She also thought Tom was transporting two prisoners when shot, but it seems highly unlikely that two prisoners would be drunk and carrying firearms.

While this is a very interesting event in Tom's life, the incident itself has little to do with our study here, except for these two sentences from the Waveland newspaper:

> *...Glenn, whose real name is Thomas Welch, was raised by William Glenn and married a daughter of James Todd. When the newspaper report reached here, Mr. Glenn and Jos. Todd immediately started for Shelburn...*

This confirms that Thomas W. Glenn was once Thomas Welch. This passage also states that William Glenn raised Tom, but he is not mentioned in the eulogy. Elizabeth, Thomas, and Patsy Glenn are mentioned, but not William. So, to understand this, we need to look back to when Thomas was a young orphan.

The eulogy tells us that Thomas's father died before he was born, and his mother and sister died when he was "quite small." Looking at the 1860 US Census, we find a three-year-old Thomas living in the home of John and Julia Monfort in Brown's Valley, Montgomery Co., IN. Those in the home:

Monfort, John C., age 23, Farmer b. IN
Monfort, Julia F., 20, IN
Monfort, Flora A., 11 mos., IN
Welch, Thomas, 3, IN

There are a few things to note regarding this entry. First, the eulogy says Tom spent a few years in an orphanage. That does not seem possible, given the timeline. Instead, it appears that a young couple took in the orphaned Thomas. As Julia had an infant child of her own, she was likely also a wet nurse to Thomas. The other reason an orphanage is unlikely is that the Montgomery County Children's Home was not established until 1884 in Crawfordsville.

I have investigated the Monforts and their families and found no relation to our lines. However, one surname will reappear, so please bear with me.

The maiden name of Julia F. Monfort (1840-1917) was Wilhite. Her parents were Pashcal (1808-1899) and Margaret (*Ruffner*) Wilhite (1842-1884). Margaret had a brother, Andrew *Ruffner* (1816-1887), who married Catherine Smith (1821-1902), the daughter of Benjamin Smith (1793-1870) and Elizabeth Bowen [or Bowman] (1797-1866). Margaret (Ruffner) Wilhite and Andrew Ruffner were children of Henry Ruffner (1781-1863) and Elizabeth Sidener (1786-1847).

That's a lot of names and dates, but the key point is that Catherine (Smith) Ruffner was Julia (Wilhite) Monfort's aunt. We'll come back to that later.

John C. Monfort (b. 1836) was the son of Aaron Monfort (1808-1870) and Martha H. Stokes (1810-1850). At the outbreak of the U.S. Civil War, John joined the Union Army in 1861, becoming a private in Company C of the 40th Indiana Infantry. John died of wounds from combat, though the years and location differ depending on the source. Some sources have him dying on 11 Nov 1863, and others date his death as 11 Nov 1864. Some sources say he died at Duck River, a winding tributary of the Tennessee River and the location of many skirmishes. Others have him dying as part of the Chattanooga campaign.

Regardless of year or location, Julia would have been left alone with an infant and an orphan when John went to war. At this point, the *"great-hearted maiden school teacher, Elizabeth Glenn,"* enters the picture. The exact moment Elizabeth took Thomas in is a bit unknown. Perhaps it was once he was weaned or when John Monfort went to war in 1861. Elizabeth was living at home with her parents, Thomas William Glenn [yes, the names can get confusing] and Martha "Patsy" (Hanna) Glenn. Contemporary histories of Montgomery County say that Thomas Glenn was a farmer, carpenter, surveyor, and judge. It also mentions that he was *an advocate for orphaned children*. I've often wondered how Thomas, born in

Whitesville, about 15 miles from Waveland, came to live in Waveland. Fifteen miles was no short distance in the 1850s. Judge Glenn, being an advocate for orphan children, would explain that, and it would also explain why he would allow Lizzie to bring young Tom into their home. Thomas and Martha Glenn originally came from Kentucky to Montgomery County and lived on the family farm called "Glennwood," where they had as many as 11 children over 20 years.

Lizzie Glenn

Glennwood was adjacent to the farm of James Clayton Todd, the father of Thomas W. Glenn's future wife, Mary Ann Todd. So, Thomas and Mary Ann would have grown up together, gone to school together, and played together for years before their marriage. Tom literally married the girl next door.

The Glenns created a loving home for young Thomas. This seems evident as he spoke so fondly of them and eventually took their name as his own.

Elizabeth Glenn, whom the eulogy says Thomas "*carried her on horseback to and from school,"* died all too young. She died suddenly of typhoid on 1 February 1864. At the time, she was reportedly engaged to marry a man named McCormick, who lived on a farm adjacent to Glennwood. Elizabeth would have been 23 years old, and our Thomas was not yet 7. Yet, the short time he spent with the loving young teacher at a young age created such a strong core memory that he would remember her for the rest of his life. To the young boy, she must have seemed like an angel.

Before we move forward, let's check in on Thomas's brother, William. He, too, was living in Brown Township, but in the home of John and Mary Jones. Those in the home:

Jones, John, age 30, Farmer b. IN
Jones, Mary E., 21, IN
Jones, Ellen P., 3 mos., IN
Welch, William, 6, IN

The Joneses' next-door neighbor is James Hanna, 60, born in Kentucky. James (1800-1862) was the brother of Martha "Patsy" (Hanna) Glenn, Tom's adoptive mother.

Of increased interest is that John and Mary Jones had a son in 1864 named Oliver Morton Jones. This is the same Oliver M. Jones who would later marry William's eldest daughter, Anna, further cementing that the William Welch on the 1860 Census is the same William Walsh I have been researching.

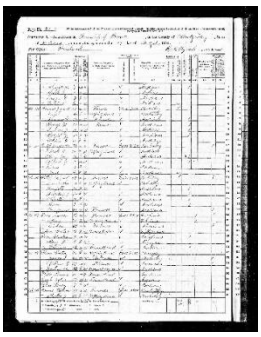
It should be noted that the little corner of Montgomery County, known as Brown Township, was a close-knit community. The area that is now Montgomery County was part of the Treaty of St. Mary's (dubbed The New Purchase), signed in 1818 by the U.S. and several native tribes. This land comprises a large portion of central Indiana. The first white settlers began arriving in the early 1820s, and the county was formally recognized by the State legislature in 1822. Most of the early settlers came from Kentucky and Ohio, with others from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee. Many early families were interconnected and followed the same path to Indiana. Several were Scots-Irish families who left Scotland in the 1600s to settle in Northern Ireland. Then, in the early-to-mid-1700s, they immigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and what is now West Virginia.

These families followed Daniel Boone's trail through the Appalachians into Kentucky, mostly settling around Mercer and Shelby Counties. Then, as cheap land (and land grants) became available, they traveled north to Indiana. Many of our ancestors from this line settled in the peaceful area of Brown Township in Montgomery County. Brown Township remains rural farmland to this day and includes the little hamlets of Waveland, Brown's Valley, and Deer Mill.

Because these families had similar histories, the same surnames appeared repeatedly, and many of the families intermarried. By the mid-1800s, it seemed everyone in Brown Township was related by either blood or marriage. Personally, I have a dozen direct ancestors who all lived in that little corner of Indiana in that era.

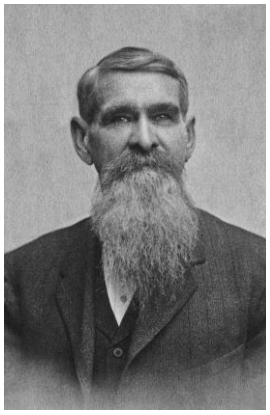
Our Thomas became part of the Glenn family and appears to have been a loving household. His brother, William, was taken in as well, but there is no record of his home life. But Glennwood had its share of heartache in the 1860s. The kindly schoolteacher, Lizzie, who brought Thomas into the Glenn home, died in 1864, and Judge Thomas Glenn died in 1869.

So, this is how the Glenn household looked on the US Census of 1870:



Glenn, Martha, age 65, Keeping House, b. KY
Glenn, James L., 44, Carpenter, KY
Glenn, William T., 27, Farmer, IN
Glenn, Eveline H., 22, Housekeeper, IN
Welch, Thomas, 14, Farm hand, IN
Burk, John, 16, Farm hand, IN
Glenn, Laura, 7, IN

On this record, Martha is the widowed Patsy Glenn (her husband died in 1869). "James L." is James Littleton Glenn, the oldest of the Glenn children and a widower. His wife, America Crowder (Whetson) Glenn, died in neighboring Parke Co., Indiana, in 1869. Laura Glenn is likely James's daughter, Lorena. James apparently returned to the family farm after the death of his wife. I have been unable to find anything about the boy named John Burk. Perhaps he was just a hired farmhand or another orphan, or he could be an heretofore unknown grandson of Martha and Thomas Glenn.



William T. Glenn

William T. Glenn (27 years old in 1870) is the William Glenn mentioned in the gunshot incident at the beginning of this Chapter. He must have taken the role of surrogate father (or older brother) to our Tom. Tom doesn't appear to have been formally adopted by the Glenns. I found no record of this in the adoption and guardianship records in the county courthouse in Crawfordsville in the 1990s, and he appears in no wills. He simply changed his name in honor of the family that raised him, and, in that era, no legal paperwork was needed. [*Note: Many genealogy and public records are digitized and are online today. But many are not. Clues to many of the mysteries discussed here can only be found in dusty ledger books in old courthouse basements.]*

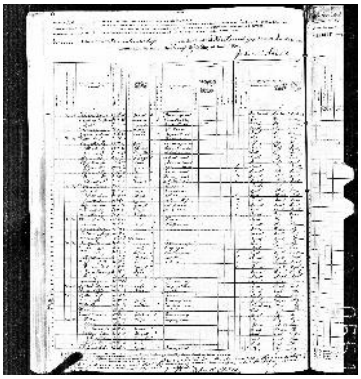
Tom's older brother, William, was found living in the town of Moral in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1870. Shelby County is directly southeast of Indianapolis, while Montgomery County is two counties west-northwest of Indianapolis.

Basey, Charles, age 35, b. Prussia, Farmer
Basey, Anna, 29, b. IN, Keeping home
Basey, Laura A., 10, b. IN
Basey, Clara B., 8, b. IN
Basey, Ida May, 5, b. IN
Basey, Henry E., 3, b. IN
Basey, Wesley F., 1, b. IN
Welch, William, 15, b. NY*, Farm laborer
Fouts, John D., 61, Prussia, Farm laborer
* *Being born in NY confirms this is the correct William*

Neither the surname Basey nor any surnames in the area look familiar. Perhaps William was seeking work or felt no real ties (other than to his brother) in Montgomery County. Being orphaned at an older age and not growing up in a home as loving as the Glenns might account for this.

Thomas W. Glenn lived at times in Sullivan County, Vigo County, and Parke County, but always maintained ties to Montgomery County (his wife's family being there would have contributed to this). A year after Tom married Mary Ann Todd in 1882, he bought land in Shelburn, Sullivan Co., Indiana, from a Waveland neighbor named William Cuppy. This is where Thomas and Mary raised their children. Tom would buy and sell land in multiple counties (and even Montana, though this has never been confirmed). The land records and land disputes in Sullivan County are numerous. I saved a few newspaper clippings, representing only a fraction of his dealings. My father (Thomas Branum) always called him "land poor." He had a comfortable life, but he never became truly rich through land speculation. At the time of his death, he owned farmland in Catlin and a home in Rosedale, both in Parke County, Indiana. Yet, through all his moves, Thomas is mentioned multiple times years later in the local Waveland paper. On the other hand, William settled in Terre Haute. He must have kept some ties as Anna Walsh married Oliver Jones. But he is never mentioned outside of Vigo Co. The two brothers must have had different ties to Brown Twp.

As we discussed earlier, William Welch is found living with his wife, Amanda (Mandy), and two small children in Terre Haute on the 1880 US Census. Thomas, however, is still in Brown Twp., Montgomery County, in the home of Catherine Ruffner.



Glenn, Thomas, 22, Hand, Farm Hand, b. IRE, Father: IRE, Mother: IRE
Ruffner, Catherine, 69, Widow, Housekeeper, TN, VA, TN
Ruffner, Sarah, 24, Daughter, Music Teacher, IN, KY, TN
Ruffner, Paulina (?)19, Daughter, At home, IN, KY, TN
Smith, Richard, 58, Brother, Farmhand, IN, VA, TN

There are many things worthy of discussion in this single entry. The "widow" Catherine is undoubtedly the head of the household, yet Thomas (now using the Glenn name) is listed first. This was the customary spot for the eldest male or the head of the household. Richard Smith is the eldest male, yet he is listed last. Richard is Catherine's brother (she was born Catherine Smith), and he does not appear to have ever married or had children. Also, the census does not mark him as having any malady. The census that year had columns to denote persons who were Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiotic, Insane, Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled. None of these columns is checked. However, something must have been preventing him from being a head of the household because, in 1870, he was 47 and living in the home of his and Catherine's father, Benjamin.

Another interesting thing to note is that Catherine is listed as a widow. Yet numerous online family trees (which are not always reliable) list her husband's death as 2 August 1887, seven years after the 1880 census. Searching for his name, a 66-year-old Andrew Ruffner is living in the home of George W. Hutton and working as a Servant and Farm Laborer. Andrew is listed as married, yet he has no wife in the house. Perhaps two Andrew Ruffners were living in that small community. More likely, I think, is that the two were estranged. Maybe he was dead in her mind. It's interesting, nonetheless.

Another point of interest is that the 69-year-old Catherine has two daughters, aged 24 and 19. That means she would have been 45 and 50, respectively, when they were born. Quite remarkable. But it was not entirely out of the realm of possibility. Martha "Patsy" Glenn would have been in her 40s when her youngest child was born. And as we learned earlier, William Welch's daughter, Mayme, had her only surviving child at age 40. I checked older records dating back to when Sarah and Paulina were younger, and they appear to be Catherine's natural-born (as opposed to adopted) daughters.

Now, for the meat of this census record. Earlier, I provided details about John and Julia Monfort, the young couple with whom the 3-year-old Tom lived on the 1860 census. Julia's parents were Pashcal Wilhite and Margaret Ruffner. Margaret Ruffner was the sister of Andrew Ruffner, Catherine's husband. So, Catherine was Julia's aunt. That would explain Tom being in Catherine's home in 1880. This also means that Catherine, being from an older generation, likely remembered Tom's parents and his being taken in by her niece.

The US Census of 1880 was the first census that asked where a person's parents were born. 1850-1870 only asked where the person was born. On this census, the person providing the information to the census-taker (most likely Catherine) stated that Tom was born in Ireland, and so were both his parents. She is incorrect about where Tom was born, but probably not wrong about his parents. She would have been in her forties when Tom lived with her niece, and surely remembered the circumstances. One can easily imagine an older lady recalling the young couple from Ireland who died, leaving Tom a young orphan.

This record and the mention in the eulogy that Thomas's parents were from Ireland pretty much confirms that Tom was of Irish stock, not that there was any doubt. Our next daunting step is finding records of Tom's Irish parents.

Chapter Five – The Irish in America

From this stage forward, we must venture more into areas without clear-cut answers. Instead, we will explore a variety of sources, hoping that, amidst the enormity of the data involved, there is an important clue to be found. If not, others who follow in my footsteps can avoid dead-end leads.

Here is what we do know:

1. Thomas's parents were named Walsh.
2. They were from Ireland.
3. Thomas's father died before he was born sometime in 1857.
4. His mother and sister died when he was very young, as proven by his living with the Monforts in 1860.
5. The Walshes arrived in the U.S. sometime before March 1854, when William Walsh was born in New York.

There are some differing accounts of their names. The eulogy states their names as Thomas and Mary Walsh. William's death certificate says his father's name is John, and his mother's is *something* O'Connor. I tend to (maybe I only want to) trust Tom's eulogy more than the responses a son is giving to an authority after his father just committed suicide. Perhaps both are partially correct. The eulogy says the mother is Mary Walsh (her married name). And perhaps Leroy was partially correct in stating her name as O'Connor. That would leave us with Mary O'Connor, who was married to either Thomas or John Walsh. With the commonality of Thomas, John, Mary, Walsh, and O'Connor, it is a needle in a haystack. The best we can do is eliminate as many potential parents as possible.

It would be helpful to know some key things to narrow the field.

1. Were Thomas/John and Mary wed in Ireland before traveling to the U.S., or did they meet and marry here?
2. Was William the oldest child, or was it the sister who died when Thomas was young?
3. Was the sister born in the U.S. or Ireland? If born in Ireland, we might find a parent(s) immigrating with a child.
4. Why and how did an Irish Catholic couple end up in Protestant Brown Township, Montgomery County, Indiana? As previously mentioned, most of the families of Brown Twp. traveled to Indiana from Kentucky a generation earlier. What brought the Walshes there?

We can answer the last question with two words—Potato Famine. Of course, I knew about the Great Potato Famine that struck Ireland in the mid-1800s, but while doing some background on the topic, I learned that the mass exodus from Ireland changed how people emigrated.

Irish immigration began in the latter half of the 18th century, with an estimated 250,000 coming to the New World in a period of 50 years. That is a significant number, but well below what was to come. When the potato crops began to fail, combined with a typhus epidemic in 1847, the Irish Diaspora (as it is sometimes called) began in earnest. The famine's peak was 1845-1852, primarily impacting the Irish peasant class, long dependent on potatoes for daily sustenance. In 1841, Ireland's population was 8.5 million. By 1901, the population was 4.4 million; the rest were lost to starvation, disease, and emigration. By 1851, nearly 1 million people had left Ireland, the vast majority of whom were bound for North America.

The hardest-hit areas of Ireland were in the west and south, in the province of Munster, which includes Counties Clare, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Kerry. At the time, residents in this area primarily spoke the traditional Irish Gaelic language. English did not become the dominant language until the latter half of the 1800s. The Irish immigrants from this region spoke English as a second language, which may well explain why people named Walsh were called Welch when they came to America.

Major cities on the U.S. East Coast, such as New York and Boston, became home to burgeoning Irish populations. Montgomery Co., Indiana experienced its own increase in Irish-born residents. The first US Census to ask for one's place of birth was 1850. All previous censuses recorded only the head of household and a tally of the number of people in the home by sex and age range.

In 1850, there were 132 Irish-born residents in Montgomery Co., mainly in Union Twp., in and around Crawfordville. Brown Twp. had only 5 Irish residents – one elderly couple and three individual laborers. In 1860, the Irish in the county numbered 406, but only 9 in Brown Twp. And in 1870, there were 629 Irish men and women in the county, yet only 15 in Brown Twp. The number of those in Montgomery Co. increased, though extremely modest compared to major population centers. Brown Twp. seemed remarkably immune to the mass influx of immigrants.

Still, to find potential relatives in the county (if there were any), we need to narrow the list of Irish-born residents down to something more manageable. Relatives, including cousins and in-laws, could have any surname, but as of now, we only have two—Walsh/Welch, O'Connor/Conner, and various permutations of these.

In 1850, there were 17 people named Welch or Welsh, three of whom were born in Ireland. Each of these three appears to live in some workhouse or dormitory for laborers. Their names are John Welch, 26**; John Welsh, 30***; and William Welsh, 30. No one named Walsh was living in Montgomery that year. The name Walsh does not appear on the US Census until 1900. [***Remember this entry*]

That same year, there were three O'Connors (or any variation), but only one was from Ireland. His name was John O'Conner, 23, and like the others, he lived in some laborer's quarters.

To be thorough, I also checked Putnam and Parke Counties, which border Brown Twp. In Putnam Co., there are 11 people named Welch/Welsh (no Walsh appears until the 1900s). Of these 11, 2 (Robert, 31, and William, 39) are from Ireland and live in laborers' quarters. In Parke Co., there are four people named Welch/Welsh; two are from Ireland and live in lodging for workers – Nicholas, 28, and Thomas, 50.

Searching for O'Connor/Conner yielded even fewer results. In Parke Co., there are 19 people named Conner, all of whom were born in the U.S. In Putnam Co., there are no individuals named O'Connor/Conner or any variation.

Interestingly, all the Irish residents in Montgomery, Parke, and Putnam Counties were lone male laborers. I knew this was not entirely uncommon. Often, a father or eldest son would travel to the U.S., establish themselves, send some money home, and pave the way for the rest of the family. This was common not just for the Irish but also for immigrants from Great Britain and other parts of Europe. We have seen this in other branches of our own family tree. However, amidst the Great Famine, the Irish took immigration to a new level.

The following is a passage from the Wikipedia page on the Irish Potato Famine [Yes, I know Wikipedia is not the most reliable source, but this is merely background information, not a doctoral thesis.]:

> *Families did not migrate en masse, but younger members of families did, so much so that emigration almost became a rite of passage, as evidenced by the data that show that, unlike similar emigrations throughout world history, women emigrated just as often, just as early, and in the same numbers as men. The emigrants would send remittances (reaching a total of £1,404,000 by 1851) back to family in Ireland, which, in turn, allowed another member of their family to leave.*

This would explain why so many lone men were found in Montgomery Co. in 1850. Since families did not travel together, this poses a challenge when trying to identify individuals on passenger lists and immigration records. It's improbable, but possible, that one of the men listed above was Thomas's father, since William Walsh was born in New York in 1854. This only provides a glimpse into the migratory pattern as these early Irish immigrants paved the way for others to follow. Instead, let's look at 1860, when Tom Glenn was a young orphan. This would be the likely time to find relatives living nearby.

First, let's look at the neighboring counties. In Putnam Co. in 1860, of the 361 Irish-born residents, there were only three individuals named Welch. One is a single female servant, and the other two are young couples with two children. There were no Walshes. There were two young couples named Conner and one single farmhand named Conner. There were also two young couples – one named O'Connor and one named O'Conner.

That same year, there were 124 Irish-born residents of Parke County. Of these, none had any variation of the name O'Connor/Conner. Five people were named Welsh. Two were an immigrant couple with IN-born children, and the other three were lone servants and laborers. None were named Welch or Walsh.

It is possible, however remote, that one (or none) of these individuals is related to our Tom.

Montgomery County has more Irish immigrants (406) and more people with the names we are searching for.

One likely unrelated tidbit is that in 1860, Benjamin Smith, the father of Catherine (Smith) Ruffner, had an Irish immigrant farmhand who is listed as Hugh Riby (a likely misspelling). I checked all possible variations, including Rigby, Ruby, Riley, and Reilley, and can find no corresponding Hugh. He is probably incidental, but it shows a pattern of taking in young men, as we found with Thomas Glenn, who lived with the aging Catherine Ruffner in 1880.

On the US Census for Montgomery Co. in 1860, there are 18 immigrants bearing the variations of the name O'Connor/Conner:

- Edward (32) and Mary O'Connor (36), with two children born in Ireland and two born in Indiana. Based on their children's age and birth location, their arrival would have been between 1850 and 1857.
- Hannah O'Connor, a lone 76-year-old widow.
- Charles (50) and Deborah (40) Conner have five children, all born in Indiana.
- Dermis (38) and Ellen (38) with no children.
- Mary Conner (19), lone domestic servant
- Hannah Conners (17), lone domestic servant
- John (38) and Mary (27) Conner, with one child born in Minnesota
- Thomas (55) and Ellen (45) Conner, living in Crawfordsville. Thomas is a laborer, and the couple has four children: Mary (19), b. Ireland; Honora (16), Ireland; Hannah (8), Ireland, and William (1). This would have placed their arrival between 1852 and 1859.

Of these, I tend to suspect that none are related to our Thomas. The Edward and Mary at the top of the list are a possibility, but they were still in Montgomery Co. in 1870. So, one would think they would have taken in one of the two Walsh boys. I had high hopes for the Thomas and Ellen at the bottom of the list; their arrival in the U.S. and Indiana would coincide with the Walshes, but this family was gone in 1870, and I am unsure where they moved.

There were no Irish-born people named Walsh or Welsh in Montgomery County in 1860. However, there are two Welch household listings comprising five immigrants. One is named Thomas Welch, a 37-year-old lone laborer. The other is the household of Richard Welch. This may be a blind alley, but it intrigued me. Looking at online trees and Irish records, I was able to put some of the pieces together. Some of those online trees had some very incorrect information. One had a father siring a household of children at the age of 100, and another even had our Thomas Glenn as a child of Richard's. Still, there were enough nuggets in the manure pile worth investigating.

This is the Welch home in Crawfordsville, Union Twp., Montgomery Co., IN in 1860:

Welch, Richard, 45, b. Ireland, laborer
Welch, Bridget, 29, Ireland (*Bridget is likely a 2nd wife, given the eldest son's age.*)
Welch, Morris, 17, Ireland
Welch, Mary A., 7, New York
Welch, Ellen, 6, New York
Welch, William, 4, Indiana
Welch, Thomas, 2, Indiana (*The age of this Thomas has falsely led some to think he's our Thomas*)
Welch, Edward, 5 mos., Indiana

What intrigued me, besides the name, was the migration. Yes, many of the Irish fleeing the Famine followed similar paths. But here we have children born in NY in 1853 and 1854, then a child born in Indiana in 1856. This mimics the timing of Thomas's Irish parents, who had a child (William) in NY in 1854 and a child (Thomas) in IN in 1857.

Searching online Irish parish records and the Civil Registry, I found two Richard Welches marrying a woman named Bridget in the appropriate timeframe.

1. Richard Welch m. Bridida m Hart in Roscommon in 1847
2. Richard Welch m. Bridget O'Donnell in Galway in 1852

[*I should at this point; I do not know how complete the Irish online records are. Some records simply cannot be found, at least on Ancestry. The LDS website has more extensive baptismal and marriage records, but they also seem lacking. I don't know if that is because they have not been digitized or were never recorded.*]

Online family trees list Richard's second wife as Bridget Elizabeth O'Connor, yet I can find no record of their marriage. [*Edit: I was later informed by another researcher that Richard and Bridget had a common law marriage as Richard was already married and left his wife in Ireland, but I cannot confirm this.*] However, the listing of her maiden name as O'Connor caught my attention. Parish records list a Bridget O'Connor baptized on 7 October 1832 in Doora and Kilraghtis, Co. Clare, Ireland. Her parents are listed as Patt O'Connor and Ann Corbit.

Richard seems to have died or disappeared sometime in the 1860s. Then Bridget, too, was gone. Where did the family go? It turns out a few went to Philadelphia, but most went to Oregon, including Bridget. Fortunately, we have a death record for Bridget Knowles in Clackamas County, Oregon, near Portland and in the shadow of Mt. Hood. She died on 25 Sep1903 and left probate records naming her surviving children. Among the children named in her will are Willie of Philadelphia and Thomas, "whereabouts unknown" in 1903, but I later learned he died in Oregon in 1938. I mention this in case anyone is tempted to think Bridget is the mother of our Thomas and William. I located the death certificate for one of those children, Mary Jane (Welch) Mooney, who died on 17 March 1937. Her death certificate names her parents as ____ Welch and Bridget O'Connor.

So, we happen to have two men named Welch from Ireland who married women from Ireland named O'Connor, and both ended up in the same rural Indiana community. It could be a coincidence, but the commonality is striking. Perhaps their descendants are the second cousins mentioned in the eulogy. However, since all had moved away, Thomas and William's only real connection was probably due to an occasional letter.

Still, we must ask the question: if the family of Richard Welch was related to Thomas and William, why didn't they take in the two orphans? The answer to that is likely found in the 1860 census. At that time, the Welches already had five children aged 7 and under, and Richard's total worth was $300, paltry even in those days. They probably could not afford two more mouths to feed. Add to this that Richard and Bridget are both marked on the census as unable to read or write, and they could not give the boys a good home. So, caring for the orphans fell to kindly neighbors like the Monforts, Joneses, and Glenns.

This entire Chapter is supposition and speculation. I had hoped the search would yield gold, but instead, it left me with unanswered questions. Perhaps our Thomas W. Glenn is not connected to any of the people researched in this Chapter. My hope, though, is that it provides a pathway for future research by others.

Chapter Six – DNA and False Parenthood Claims

At this stage of research, I intended to tackle the massive task of locating Tom's parents on passenger lists. However, that plan was derailed, sending me on a wild tangent. I was wondering if anyone has a shared public family tree that includes William Walsh or his parents. I got something else entirely,

In the previous Chapter, I mentioned an online tree (at Ancestry.com) that said Tom was the son of Richard Welch. The same Richard Welch I discussed in the previous chapter.

I sent the owner of that tree a note that I had recently discovered a eulogy naming Tom Glenn's parents and that Richard was not his father. She said she had evidence proving her claim. I was very intrigued. This person might have brand-new evidence. It might unravel the research I had done, but I started this quest to find answers, and that meant following the evidence wherever it might lead.

She claimed that her great-great-grandfather, Richard Welch, impregnated Lizzie Glenn and that Tom was their bastard child. Yes, this is the same Elizabeth Glenn mentioned in the eulogy. The Glenn family covered up the pregnancy but later allowed Thomas to use the Glenn name. It was a salacious story, but I've encountered such stories in my family tree.

There were many lengthy emails back and forth, and I need not recount them all here. The crux of her theory was that Ancestry showed her as related to descendants of Tom Glenn. Among them were two descendants of Frank Glenn (Tom's youngest son), a descendant of Ruth Anne Jackman (my grandmother's half-sister), and a man with the screen name "tombranumsenior" (Dad!). She didn't know tombranumsenior was my father at first, and was very excited when she found out he was.

Why did Dad have an Ancestry account? I bought my parents' DNA kits in the late 2010s to locate potential cousins online. Mom, always suffering from dry mouth, couldn't manage enough saliva to fill the small test vial. Dad took his test and created an Ancestry account to get his results. That is how Linda (the lady I mentioned) found him.

However, as we corresponded, something wasn't quite right. If Linda was connected to my father, she should have shown a connection to me, but she didn't. This is likely due to a genetic quirk called allelic drift that affects how DNA is passed on, or the connection being too weak. Because the two of us were not connected, at one point, she implied my Dad might not actually be my father. Needless to say, even hinting at such an implication did not endear her to me.

I shared with her Tom's eulogy and the obituary naming two nieces and a nephew, which I had recently investigated, as shown above. Her reaction was that the eulogy, brother, sister, and entire story were fiction devised to hide the truth, and this cover-up continued another 75 years, even after his death.

Something just didn't add up to me. For instance, if Richard were Tom's father, why name him Welch? If they were trying to cover up parentage, they would have called him Thomas Smith or anything else. Why would they give the child the name of a notorious philanderer (which Linda says her ancestor was)? This was just one of many questions I had. But she answered that DNA doesn't lie! So, I tried to keep an open mind.

When I asked for any documentation to back up her claims, she had none. She said people wouldn't leave a paper trail of a cover-up (to which I thought she should tell the Watergate or Iran-Contra people, but that's beside the point). Her entire conclusion was based on a sliver of shared DNA and nothing more. Her theory was a hunch, possibly to make Tom's birth appear more scandalous. Linda and Dad share a DNA connection, without question. In this case, the DNA does not reveal the nature of that connection.

I needed to learn about DNA and its use in genealogy, so I boned up on the subject. During this time (about a month), I was also able to obtain ownership of Dad's Ancestry.com account (after submitting his death certificate and a bunch of paperwork). I wanted to see who his genetic connections were. During this time, I learned a lot.

Once I gained ownership of Dad's account, I created several dummy trees, including one matching Linda's tree, to test various scenarios. Ancestry has a feature where you can click on an ancestor, and it will show you all the people (all the people who have taken DNA tests, that is) who share DNA from that ancestor. Using the different models I created, I could simulate scenarios where Richard Welch was Tom's father, his uncle, his cousin, or more distantly related. Nothing was definite.

I also modeled Lizzie Glenn as Tom's mother. To be thorough, I also included Lizzie's parents and grandparents. I'd researched this family years ago, so I knew them well. Neither Dad nor I showed any descent through Lizzie or her parents. As a side note, we do show a connection through Lizzie's maternal grandfather, James Hanna (1765-1820). This is because he was Mary Ann (Todd) Glenn's great-grandfather through his daughter Mary (Hanna) Todd. Martha "Patsy" (Hanna) Glenn was Mary Ann's grandaunt. Dad and I both descend from Mary Hanna, but not Martha Hanna. Thus, Lizzie could not be Tom's mother. Truthfully, it would have been more convenient if Lizzie were Tom's mother. The Glenn family is well-

documented, going back many generations. However, I revere my ancestors and believe I owe it to them to get it right, not just tell a good story.

When I presented my findings to Linda, I repeated her own words. The DNA doesn't lie. I also threw in that at least she could take solace in knowing her great-great-grandfather didn't rape a 16-year-old girl. That last part about rape offended her. If her story had been true (which it wasn't), he would have been in his 40s with a wife and kids. To me, that doesn't speak of forbidden love. That's rape. Yes, adding that last part was petty. But I was still pissed off that this woman implied my Dad might not be my real father. When confronted with her own mantra that DNA doesn't lie, I thought the case was closed. Nope.

Suddenly, she had a new theory. Lizzie was illegitimate as well. She still believed Lizzie was Tom's mother, and to make that work, her mother had to have been impregnated by one of her ancestors instead of Judge Thomas Glenn. I disproved that theory with DNA. Her most recent theory (since Dad and I do not descend from the family of Thomas and Martha Glenn) is that one of Bridget O'Connor's brothers must have impregnated Lizzie. She was (is) bound and determined to get poor Lizzie knocked up, and every scenario involves random, horny Irishmen roaming around rural Indiana impregnating unsuspecting women.

Here, I should explain how DNA is used for genealogy. The danger (or pitfall) that many fall into is trying to use low levels of DNA to extrapolate conclusions that may not be correct. Since DNA has been added to the genealogist's toolkit, I have read countless articles cautioning against relying on such information. DNA matches are measured in centimorgans (cM). I share 3479 cM (50% of my DNA) with my Dad. Those are the numbers of a father/son relationship. Rock solid. No doubt. It isn't so clean cut when you get down to levels like 22 cM, as Linda shares with Dad and Steve Glenn (a grandson of Frank Glenn, with whom I've traded emails). These are distant cousins. One has to interpret the data. That is how I could create models showing Richard Welch as the father, uncle, or cousin of Tom Glenn. There is no "You *are* the father!" moment like in a parent-child relationship. DNA can't always be trusted at low levels due to many factors, including genetic drift, incomplete data, and the algorithms used to analyze the data. [*Note: I also simulated Tom as the bastard of either John or Julia Monfort. Both produced zero matches.*]

This is why the woman who said DNA doesn't lie when confronted with contradictory evidence suddenly believed DNA was open to interpretation and refused to budge from her stance.

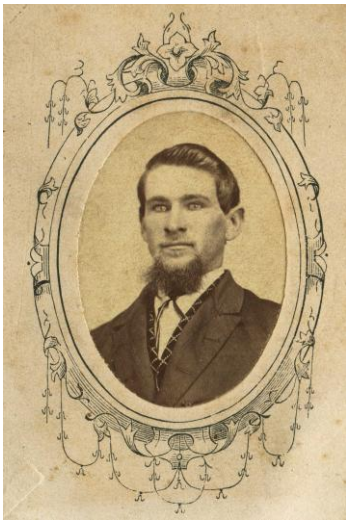
She dismissed everything said in Tom Glenn's eulogy as a cover-up because one 75-year-old detail about an orphanage was wrong. The brother, the parents, the dead sister, and the 2nd cousins (who may or may not have been the monument Walshes) were all an elaborate fiction concocted to cover up that Lizzie Glenn was Tom Glenn's mother.

She also pointed to Tom's death certificate, which doesn't name his parents. I noted this earlier in this study and chalked it up to Mary Ann being overcome with grief, or she couldn't remember. We'll never know. The stories in the eulogy were likely provided by Tom's eldest daughter, Edith (Glenn) Chowning. "Aunt Ede," as Grandma called her, was the family story keeper, and she wrote other eulogies, including one for her brother Harry Melville Glenn, who died of disease before shipping out to Europe in WWI. Uncle Harry's portrait and Ede's eulogy hang on my wall today. So, Edith may have been wrong about some details about events that occurred thirty years before she was born, but that doesn't mean one can dismiss the entire eulogy. Mainly, you can't dismiss a brother who died ten years earlier. Suppose you claim Richard Welch was Tom's father (which I am not entirely discounting, just that Lizzie wasn't his mother). In that case, there is no reasonable explanation for William being born in NY in 1854 and orphaned in Indiana by 1860. Richard would have had to have fathered William in 1854 in NY with some unknown woman, who then followed Richard to Indiana, where she gave birth to a daughter, gave birth to

Tom, and died by 1860. However, why didn't Leroy name him on his father's death certificate if that were the case? If, on the other hand, one claims they were half-brothers, then both their mothers were dead by 1860. Oftentimes, the most straightforward answer is the correct one. John Walsh (or maybe Thomas) was the father of both brothers, and their mother died in the late 1850s.

Chapter Seven – Clore v. Glenn

During my interactions with the woman claiming that Tom Glenn was the bastard child of Lizzie Glenn, I was initially open to her theory. However, as mentioned, her story didn't add up. Also, I thought this lady didn't understand what Waveland, Indiana was like in the mid-nineteenth century. I'm no expert. I haven't lived there, and I've only visited there on research trips. Still, I feel I understand the community because I have so many ancestors who lived there. I had stood on land they once owned. I wrote earlier about the close-knit nature of Brown Twp., and the more she spoke of a cover-up, the less plausible her theory became. [*I debated whether to include this chapter, but I chose to include it because it speaks to Montgomery Co., the nature of the community, and the value placed on one's reputation*.]



Bill Glenn

While scrolling through the old newspaper microfilm for mentions of the names Walsh, Welch, or Glenn in that era, I came across a story that, although unrelated to the primary goal of this study, illustrates my point. The suit was a paternity suit brought on behalf of Margaret Clore against William T. Glenn, who would later be credited as having raised our Thomas Glenn. The case was for the "seduction" of Margaret Clore. The trial took place over two to three weeks in late October and early November 1869, involving over 70 witnesses. The local newspaper, *The Crawfordsville Review*, gave extensive coverage of the trial, with summaries of every testimony and cross-examination. It must have been a sensation at the time.

When typed up, the summary given by the newspaper is 23 pages long. I'll summarize their summary, but the trial record remains, and there is even a page on Montgomery County's GenWeb site devoted to the story. The crux is this. Sometime in the summer of 1868, Margaret Clore got pregnant but would not disclose the father's name. On 7 March 1869, she gave birth to a child (who I later learned was named Robert). In May, she filed suit for "seduction" and paternity against William (Bill) Glenn. The trial began in October.

The first witness was Margaret "Maggie" Clore. She comes across as a reluctant witness, giving short answers and often saying, "I never said that." It reminded me of the testimony of Mayella Ewell in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. She was followed by Thomas Watson, whom Bill went to see after learning of Maggie's accusation. When asked what he would do, Bill replied, "She says it is mine, and she has the law on her side." In other words, in a he-said/she-said situation, people would believe her. The plaintiff's attorney introduced into evidence a letter written by Bill in Jan 1869, who was in Macon Co., Missouri, for some reason. The letter's contents are benign, just friendly greetings and well wishes. With that, the plaintiff rested.

The defense had their turn. First, they introduced sworn depositions given by various parties. Among these were affidavits from Bill's parents, Judge Thomas Glenn and Patsy Glenn. Thomas Glenn must have given his testimony sometime earlier, as he died on 21 October 1869, two days before the start of the trial. What followed was a series of witnesses who could recall the events of every Sunday the summer before. Apparently, the "seduction" occurred on a Sunday. Every defense witness could fix Bill's whereabouts

based on various events that summer – a special preacher at church, William's horse getting loose, a funeral they attended, Bill helping cut hay, a school meeting, a barn raising, a Masonic lodge event, etc.

Numerous witnesses were brought forward who testified they never saw Bill and Maggie alone at the time in question. On the contrary, she was always seen in the company of one Richard "Dick" Garland. They were often seen riding alone in a buggy with Dick's arm around Maggie. This was remembered at the time because young girls were usually accompanied by an older, typically female, chaperone. Some said they were seen "putting their faces together," and one witness testified that she saw Bill and Maggie in bed together. One witness testified that he heard (hearsay was acceptable in court then) that the father was "young Wilhite," who committed suicide in Crawfordsville the previous summer. Young Wilhite was probably related to Julia (Wilhite) Monfort, whose home Thomas lived in 1860.

One key witness testified that Dick and Maggie wanted to get married, but her mother forbade it. There was an inheritance worth $6000, and Maggie's mother wanted the property to remain in the family.

The next significant witness was Dr. Steele, who delivered the child. She was ill following childbirth. He testified (doctor-patient privilege didn't exist then either) that he saw Maggie on three occasions. On the day she gave birth, Maggie told him that Dick Garland was the father but begged him not to tell Dick until she spoke with him. Then, a week later, she told Dr. Steele that she would swear that Bill Glenn was the father. When pressed, Maggie said she was "compelled to swear it to him that if she didn't, they [*the* Garlands] would kill her right there on that bed." And with that damning testimony, the court adjourned for the weekend.

The plaintiff's side then presented rebuttal witnesses, many of whom were relatives of Dick or Maggie, all of whom testified they never heard Maggie say that Dick was the father. Dick Garland then testified, denying any contact with Maggie and stating he was not the father, and said to say otherwise was an "infamous lie."

Then, an interesting case is put into evidence, presumably by the plaintiff – The State of Indiana v. Armstrong T. Steele in Montgomery Co. This is the same Dr. A.T. Steele. The case was brought in 1859 for ruining the virtue of one Mary A. Titus, and that he sought to "unlawfully and feloniously, to ravish, and carnally show" himself upon Miss Titus. Notably, Steele would have been 24 years old, graduated from Wabash College and Louisville Medical School, and was married. He was found guilty of assault and fined $150. The plaintiff is clearly attempting to impugn the doctor's character. He would later be noted as one of the county's leading citizens. It should be noted that this case was brought just two years after Thomas Glenn was born and, according to one person's false theory, to a 17-year-old girl.

The defense then called no fewer than 17 witnesses, each of whom testified to Dr. Steele's "truth and veracity" and good moral character. This was undoubtedly to counter the case brought against him ten years earlier.

Next up was the defendant himself, William T. Glenn. He said he had known Maggie since childhood. He admitted they had kissed, but nothing more. In 1865, he went to Missouri for some reason [*the Glenns must have had business or relatives in Missouri*]. When he returned in 1866, he proposed to Maggie. She did not immediately respond. The next day, he asked her again, and she refused him. After that, William said he only saw her once or twice a month, usually at church. He said he did write to her while in Missouri, but it was clear she did not return his feelings. During the trial, others testified they heard Maggie say she wanted nothing to do with Bill and often made jokes at his expense.

William then accounted for his whereabouts every Sunday the previous summer, matching previous testimony about funerals, church, a horse getting loose, a school meeting, etc. One Sunday, he spent the day at home alone with "a boy." This boy was probably our Thomas W. Glenn.

Then, he testified about the crucial meeting after Maggie gave birth. He went to see her after hearing she would name him as the father. When asked if she would swear he was the father, she said yes. "*She said 'yes.' I then said, 'Maggie, you know that is not my child.' She said,' 'I have said it was.' I said you know it is not and you know that. I know it*." What followed was ten minutes of silence. Bill then proclaimed his innocence with a pledge. "*I told her that she had my character, and I had nothing left, but a little property and my life, and if necessary, they should both go in my defense.*" All who were present, including witnesses for the plaintiff, confirmed the accuracy of William's account of the meeting. One plaintiff even admitted on cross-examination that Maggie said, "I will swear it is yours," but she never said, "You know it's yours," implying she knew he couldn't be the father.

Others gave testimony for one side or the other, but ultimately, the court must have found in William's favor. The newspaper archives do not have a follow-up article with a verdict, but on the 1870 Census, Maggie is living in the home of Benjamin Garland, Dick's father, with a one-year-old son named Robert Clore. Dick is not in the house. On 10 Nov 1870, Maggie married Roderick Galloway in Montgomery Co. By 1880, the couple lived in Kansas with their son Robert "Galloway." Later, we can find Maggie living in Oklahoma in 1910 in the home of her now adult son. She died sometime after 1920, having never had another child. Perhaps complications from her first pregnancy, which caused her to be ill for some time, prevented her from having further pregnancies.

While very interesting, this story has little to do with our Tom Glenn. So why did I include it? The reason is that it provides a glimpse of life in Brown Township in the 1860s. A modern paternity test could quickly resolve this matter without a trial. We'll never know who the real father was, but the evidence given seems to point toward Dick Garland. Of the dozens of people who testified at this trial, I recognize almost every surname (including Clore and Garland) through a connection to my ancestors.

The case is about seduction and paternity, but everyone in the area knew Maggie was pregnant and had a child. The father was the only question. It is evident from the testimonies that everyone knew everyone else's business. This speaks to what I said earlier about the area around Waveland being a close-knit community. Anyone who thinks Lizzie Glenn could have gotten pregnant without people knowing doesn't understand that community. It wasn't like East Coast society, where a girl in "trouble" could be sent to live on a country estate or Europe for a few months only to return with an "adopted" child. That wasn't an option here. And this wasn't Appalachia, where illegitimate children were commonplace, even in my own family tree. These were neighborly, relatively wealthy landowning families who went to church every Sunday and spent their free time visiting one another.

Add to this a few other factors: 1) Bill Glenn's reaction to the accusation isn't like Garland's. Garland called it an "infamous lie." Bill reacted as if the accusation was an affront to his character and moral integrity. Character and moral standards mattered in that community. 2) As shown by the Armstrong case in 1859, people in that area took the virtue of their young girls seriously. Do you think Thomas Glenn (a Judge) would let a man who stole his daughter's virtue go unpunished? and 3) As mentioned before, they wouldn't give the child the same last name as a notorious local adulterer. In such a community, people would have remembered the deaths of a young couple who left two young, orphaned boys.

No, there was no elaborate cover-up. Lizzie was not Tom's mother. Documentation, DNA, and common sense defy any claim to the contrary.

Chapter Eight – William Walsh (Revisited)

Earlier, I thoroughly explored the life of William Walsh and his family. At this point, I probably know that branch of the family better than any of its descendants. Still, as I acknowledged, the evidence was circumstantial. I based my assumption on Tom's eulogy and a vague reference in a short obituary to two nieces and a nephew. To firmly connect Thomas and William, I needed more.

No genetic cousins appeared on Ancestry. I emailed everyone who included Mayme Walsh (William's daughter) on their publicly accessible family trees. They all descend from someone who married into the family, so there is no blood relation. Until some descendant takes and posts DNA results, that piece of the puzzle will remain unresolved.

I needed documentation to prove the eulogy wasn't fiction. I had yet to discover any definitive evidence proving William and Thomas were brothers, so I needed something in writing. These days, many records are digitized and available online. Yet, they still only represent a fraction of all documents. To find what I needed, I would have to do some old-school research. I learned genealogical research from Dad, who taught me how to use card catalogs, understand what a Soundex was, and work with microfilm and microfiche, among other things, when we visited the genealogy library in Fort Wayne as a kid. In the 1990s, I became an expert. I spent many hours checking library records, poring over dusty books in courthouse basements, driving hours to find a single gravestone, and visiting the DAR Library and National Archives in D.C. I know how to research.

One of my old stomping grounds is the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis. So, I took a long lunch one day and went to downtown Indy to search for a newspaper microfilm for one very specific date. That date was May 14, 1923, the day after William Walsh committed suicide. What I was looking for was on the front page of that *day's Terre Haute Star*.

MAN, 69, SHOOTS SELF

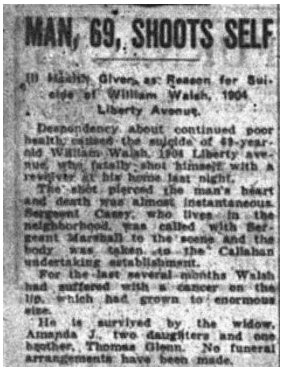
Ill Health Given as Reason for Suicide of William Walsh, 1904 Liberty Avenue

Despondency about continued poor health caused the suicide of 69-year-old William Walsh, 1904 Liberty avenue, who fatally shot himself with a revolver at his home last night.

The shot pierced the man's heart and death was almost instantaneous. Sargeant Casey, who lives in the neighborhood, was called with Sargeant Marshall to the scene and the body was taken to Callahan undertaking establishment.

For the last several months Walsh has suffered with a cancer on the lip, which had grown to enormous size.

He is survived by the widow, Amanda J., two daughters and one brother, Thomas Glenn. No funeral arrangements have been made.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I let out an audible "Yes!" upon finding this article. There it was in writing. Our Thomas Glenn was the brother of William Walsh, the very same William Walsh mentioned in Tom's eulogy, and whom I had been researching for months. Despite the sadness of poor William's demise, confirmation of their brotherhood was a vindication.

I shared this discovery with my online opposition. As I write this, months later, I have not heard back from her. I suspect she is formulating some new theory to try to discredit this record somehow. I thought of every possible scenario one might concoct, and every one of them lacks credibility. I think she is just so invested in her theory of Tom being the bastard child of Lizzie Glenn that she can't acknowledge the theory is wrong, even when faced with overwhelming evidence.

A week after finding the news article about William Walsh's suicide, I made another trip to the library. *The Terre Haute Star* was the morning newspaper. I wanted to check *The Terre Haute Tribune*, the afternoon paper, to see what it had to say. It was essentially the same story, but it did have additional information.

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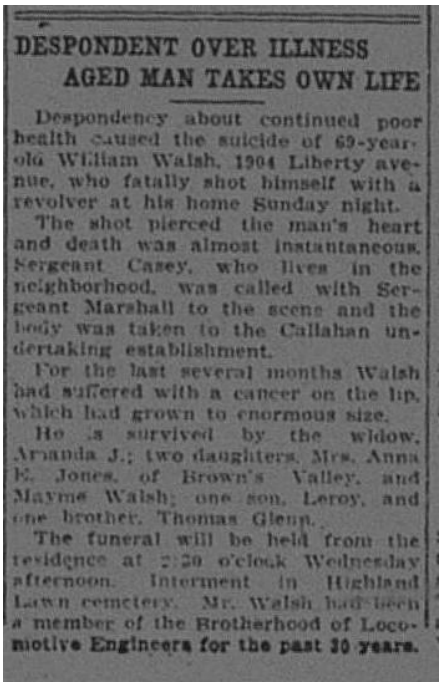
He is survived by the widow, Amanda J.; two daughters, Mrs. Anna E. Jones of Brown's Valley, and Mayme Walsh; one son, Leroy, and one brother, Thomas Glenn.

The funeral will be held from the residence at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Highland Lawn cemetery. Mr. Walsh had been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the past 30 years.



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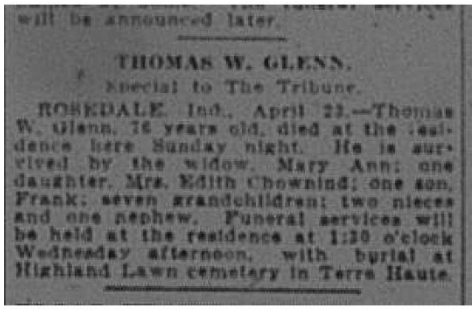
The funeral will be held from the residence at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Highland Lawn cemetery. Mr. Walsh had been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the past 30 years.

While at the library, I also searched for Tom Glenn's obituary in 1934. It reads the same as the one that appeared in the *Rockville Tribune,* mentioned earlier in this study.

THOMAS W. GLENN

Special to The Tribune

ROSEDALE, Ind. April 23 -- Thomas W. Glenn, 76 years old, died at the residence here Sunday night. He is survived by the widow, Mary Ann; one daughter, Mrs. Edith Chowning; one son, Frank; seven grandchildren; two nieces and one nephew. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, with burial at Highland Lawn cemetery in Terre Haute.



will be announced later.

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These two articles from the same publication pull together everything I researched in the first two-thirds of this story. We have confirmation that Thomas W. Glenn and William Walsh were brothers. William's death was about ten years before Tom's. We have Anna, Mayme, and Leroy, Tom's two surviving nieces and one nephew.

From William's death certificate, we have the surnames of the brothers' parents, Walsh and O'Connor (though there is some question about their first names). Previously, I was inclined to believe Tom's eulogy, which names his parents Thomas and Mary Walsh, over William's death certificate, which names the parents John Walsh and _____ O'Connor. We only lack a descendant of William who has taken a DNA test.

At this point, I do not feel I have to defend or prove my research. It is now a fact. To disprove this truth, a discovery of monumental proportions would be necessary.

Before moving on, I want to harken back to the Walsh Monument Company. There is still no proof of a connection between Tom, William, and the Walshes of the monument company. However, it is worth noting that both Tom and William have very nice monuments in their family plots about 150 feet apart at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, across the street from where the Walsh Monument once stood.

At this point, I need to acknowledge a bias I had. In the forward of this work, I said I would acknowledge when I made assumptions. I was biased toward the naming of Tom Glenn's parents as Thomas and Mary in his eulogy. I now believe the information Leroy provided on his father's death certificate is probably more accurate. There are a few reasons for this. As William was older than Tom, he probably had memories (even if vague ones) of his parents. How else would he know he was born in NY unless he was told so? The information he told Leroy (who was the informant on the death certificate) was probably more accurate. Mary Ann did not know the name of Tom's parents for his death certificate, which I chalked up to grief. The information Thomas Neview (the eulogizer) used to craft his speech likely came from Tom's daughter, Edith. Edith may have been inaccurate, or Thomas Neview wrote the names down incorrectly. Notably, the names given to Tom's parents (Thomas and Mary) are identical to those of Edith's parents.

I do believe Tom knew his parents' names. Those in Montgomery Co. who remembered them surely told him, and I'm sure his brother told him as well. Maybe Tom didn't speak of his parents much, as he had no memories of them. William, being a bit older, probably had better memories. So, the information Leroy provided was first-hand, while Thomas Neview's eulogy contained second- or third-hand information. To be thorough, I will continue to pursue Thomas and Mary, but I will give a more critical eye to a father named John Walsh and a mother named *something* O'Connor. I will continue to use "Mary" in my tree, but this is only a placeholder, and to avoid typing _____ O'Connor every time I mention her.

Chapter Nine – The 1855 New York State Census

The U.S. Federal Government conducts a national census every ten years in years ending in 0. The need for a census is set forth in the U.S. Constitution for the purpose of taxation and, more importantly, to determine the distribution of seats in Congress. The first census was conducted in 1790. From 1790 to 1840, censuses only recorded the names of heads of households, with columns denoting the number of free people (and slaves) within various age brackets. Beginning in 1850, censuses recorded the names of all individuals within a household. The questions asked have changed over time, but they remain a valuable resource. It should be noted that there is no census for 1890 because it was destroyed by fire, and, to protect privacy, more recent censuses are only released 70 years after they were taken. The most recent census available as of 2024 is from 1950.

From 1825 to 1925, New York State conducted an additional census in years ending in 5, halfway between the federal census years. During that era, NY was experiencing a massive influx of new immigrants. The additional census helped officials understand just how many souls were living there.

Because of this, we have a NY State Census for 1855. William Walsh was born in NY in 1854. Unless his parents migrated westward after his birth in March 1854 and before the 1855 census (a possibility), we may be able to locate William in 1855 and thus his parents.

[*Edit: This section was expanded from its original form due to a trip to New York in December 2024. I had a few free hours, so I visited the genealogy library at the New York Public Library on 5th Avenue at 42nd Street. Two hours isn't long, so I could only search a few records. I searched NY City Directories. I didn't learn a lot. Those directories only covered Manhattan. The other boroughs had their own directories, and*

that was just for New York City. Still, the numbers for Manhattan were daunting. I checked the directories for 1850-51 through 1845-55. There were dozens of John/Thomas Walsh/Welch/Welshes listed just in Manhattan. However, for any given year, only four or five are listed as "laborers." I've presumed our Walsh was likely of the peasant class. This would eliminate several professions, such as printer, silversmith, teacher, banker, etc.

I did, however, discover a few interesting but likely inconsequential tidbits.

- *William Walsh, son of Thomas Walsh and Julia Connelly, was baptized in Manhattan on 19 May 1854. This caught my attention because the baptism occurred two months after William's birth. I cannot locate Thomas and Julia on the 1855 New York Census. Only three Thomases and Julias are in the US on the federal census for 1860, and only two were born in Ireland. Of these, there is one in Wilmington, DE, with numerous children, including a nine-year-old son named William, who is too old to be our William. If this couple is not the one in Delaware, they could be potential parents, but I can find no record of them.*
- *There were two Roman Catholic marriages of interest in Manhattan in that era.*
    - *John Walsh m. Mary Walsh (was Walsh her maiden name?) on 8 Jan 1850.*
    - *John Walsh m. Mary Connors on 2 Dec 1852. This one caught my eye because of Connors. As we will see, this couple likely doesn't appear on the 1855 census or has moved elsewhere.*

My visit to the library in New York didn't yield any definitive results. However, it made me want to take a fresh look at the 1855 NY State Census. So, the following portion has been heavily edited to reflect my re-investigation of that census.

I had previously searched the NY Census using the simple parameter of finding a child named William, who was born between 1851 and 1855. This time, I changed the parameters slightly. I searched for men named John or Thomas Walsh/Welch/Welsh and then checked each individual record (yes, hundreds of them) to see if a boy named William was in the home aged 3 and under. The results were similar, but I did find a few additional family units.

The next step was locating those same families in 1860 or 1870. If found, they would not be the parents we are looking for. This task was not as easy as it first sounded. Parents died, children died, people remarried (which, for women, changed their names), and people moved. This is complicated by how Irish Catholics named their children, particularly daughters. A girl might have a name like Johanna Margaret Catherine, but depending on the record, she might go by the name Hannah, Joan, Anna, Maggie, or Cate. Still, I was able to narrow the possibilities down to 10 potential parents.

I first started with couples named John and Mary or Thomas and Mary. Old habits die hard, and the two marriages in Manhattan mentioned above didn't hurt.

In 1855 in NY, there were:

- 18 couples named Thomas and Mary Walsh/Welch (or any variation). None had sons named William.
- 166 heads of households named Thomas Walsh/Welch. Only one had a son, 3 and under, named William. He is included on the list below.
- 50 couples named John and Mary Walsh/Welch. Two had sons, 3 and under, named William, listed below.
- 938 John Walsh/Welch in all of NY. 596 had a person named William in the home (and, yes, I looked at them all). The vast majority of these could be eliminated because the person named William was too old. One might forgive saying an 18-month-old infant was 3 years old, but you can't do

that for a 24-year-old son or a 70-year-old grandfather. That left only eight Johns with sons 3 and under.

- So, between the names Thomas and John, we are left with 10 possibilities (again, assuming they hadn't left for Indiana by June 1855). Also interesting is that there were only two Johns and no Thomases with sons named William (within our age bracket) living in NYC, the country's largest city.

1855 New York State Census

1. *Troy, Rensselaer, NY*: **Thomas Walsh** (30), b. IRE, Laborer, can read but not write, has been a resident of Troy for five years; **Johanna** (28), IRE; Catherine (5), NY; William (3), NY; Johanna (1), NY.

   This couple can be eliminated because they still lived in Troy in 1860 with their children, plus a new son, Thomas, born c. 1857.

2. *Syracuse, Onondaga, NY*: **John Welch** (30), IRE, Laborer, can read but not write, has been a resident of Syracuse for three years; **Mary** (28), IRE, cannot read or write; William (1), NY.

   When I first found this record a few months ago, I thought for sure I'd found the record I was looking for. William is a one-year-old, and John and Mary live in the same county in upstate New York as Richard Welch (the potential cousin), who we find living in Montgomery County in 1860. However, further investigation revealed that John and Mary lived in Syracuse in 1860 and 1870 and had at least three more children.

3. *Rochester (Ward 8), Monroe, NY:* **John Welch** (28), IRE, Laborer, has lived in Rochester for one year; **Mary** (23), IRE; Cate (4), NY; William (2), NY.

   This was another record I had high hopes for because of the presence of a daughter. I could not find them on the 1860 census in Rochester. However, I believe they moved to Brooklyn. All those listed above are in the home and precisely five years older, plus there are two new children, Thomas (5) and Ella (2). Still, we cannot completely eliminate them as a possibility.

4. *Brooklyn (12th Ward), Kings, NY:* **John Walsh** (45), IRE, Laborer, has lived in Brooklyn for 20 years; **Bridget** (35), IRE; James (10), Mary Ann (9), John (7), William (3).

   The number of children would tend to eliminate them. Still, I checked, and the family is still living in Brooklyn in 1860, plus an additional daughter, Catherine (3)

5. *Buffalo, Erie, NY*: **John Welch** (32), IRE, no occupation given, has lived in Buffalo for six years; **Bridget** (28), IRE; William (3), NY; Margaret (2), NY; George (6 mos.), NY; Bridget (68), IRE mother.

   The family, minus the elderly mother, Bridget, was still living in Buffalo in 1860, plus an additional son, James (2).

6. *Hartland, Niagara, NY*: **John Welch** (55), IRE, Ditcher, has only lived in Hartland for 9 months; **Joanna** (40), IRE; John (6), Niagara Co, NY; William (3), Niagara Co, NY.

   This entry is confusing. The family has only been in Hartland for nine months, yet John (the son) was born in Niagara Co. six years ago. They should be on the 1850 US Census, but they are not. I cannot definitively locate them in the US in 1860 or 1870. There is an abundance of couples named John and Johanna, Hannah, Joan, Anna, etc., that have a son named John or William in the home, but not both. This may indicate one of the sons has died. There is also the possibility that the family moved across the border into Canada. Unfortunately, Canadian censuses only named the head of the household at the time. I cannot completely reject these as the parents we seek, but I don't believe they are. Tom Glenn's eulogy mentions that he was the youngest of three children (one brother and one sister). Undoubtedly, William would have remembered an older brother. Plus, 3 would be a bit old for William, who was only 15 months old when the 1855 census was taken. For these reasons, I do not consider them viable parents, but I can't reject them altogether.

7. *Troy, Rensselaer, NY*: **John Welch** (37), NY, Laborer, cannot read or write, has been a resident of Troy for 25 years; **Lydia** (27), NY; Charles H. (10), NY; William (2), NY; unnamed daughter (6mos), NY.

   The fact that this entire family is native New Yorkers makes them easy to eliminate. To ensure the census wasn't a mistake, I located the family on the 1850 US Census, and all were indeed born in NY. Also in the home in 1850 is John's mother, Eunice (60), who was born in Connecticut.

8. *Troy, Rensselaer, NY* [*there seem to have been a lot of men named John/Thomas Welch in Troy, NY*]: **John Welch** (26), ENG, Butcher, has been in Troy for 9 months; **Sarah** (30), ENG; William (2), ENG; Fanny (1), ENG

   The entire family being English would eliminate them from being our Irish ancestors. This is confirmed by the 1860 census, where all are again listed as born in England.

9. *Lockport, Niagara, NY*: **John Welch** (32), IRE, Copper, has lived in Lockport for three years; **Cathrin** (30), IRE; Susan (7), CAN; Rose (6), NY; William (3), NY; Mary (6 mos.), NY.

   The number of children would be enough to eliminate this couple from contention. I could not locate the family on the 1860 census, and I discovered why when I found them in 1870. In 1870, they lived in the 5th District of the 7th Ward of NYC. The names are a little different, but it's the same family. Cathrin (now Catherine) was born in England, not Ireland. The children are all a bit older but still living at home. Susan is now Susanna, but still from Canada. Rose is now Rosana. Also, there are four new children, all born in NY: Catherine (13), John (10, Robert (7), and Ann (5).

10. *New York City (4th District, 21st Ward), NY*: **John Welch** (24), IRE, Cooper, has lived in NYC for six years; **Katherine** (26), IRE; William (1), NY, Margaret (3 mos.), NY.

    I saved this couple until last to investigate and list here because I was sure I'd found our parents. We have Irish parents, a one-year-old William, and the mystery sister. In 1860, John and Kate Walsh were living in the same district and ward, but they were 15 years older, and, more importantly, there was no William or Margaret in the home. Not finding them on the 1860 census made everything seem perfect. But, of course, I dug deeper. In 1870, I believe I found them in the 5th Ward of Jersey City, Hudson, NJ. However, there are a couple of inconsistencies with this record. In 1870, they went by Walsh instead of Welch. A couple of ages are off by one year, but that is not uncommon on censuses. John's occupation is a Porter for a China Store, though a change of profession is not unusual either. There are three new additions to the family since 1855: Kate (11), James (9), and Mary (4). So, as much as I hoped this was our couple (and have tried to rationalize it in every way possible). One must follow the evidence that this is the same couple from 1855, but I am open to being wrong.

Not definitively finding William's parents on the 1855 census leaves only two possibilities. One, they were somehow missed on the census for that year. Two, the couple had left New York between William's birth in March 1854 and the NY State Census in June 1855.

I recall something I said in an email to a potential Walsh cousin: *It's important to remember that not everyone leaves a documented footprint. If you were poor, arrived in a new town, and died or left before the next census, there would be no record of your ever living there.* That may be the reality here. [However, there may be some documentation, but I'll get to that in due time.]

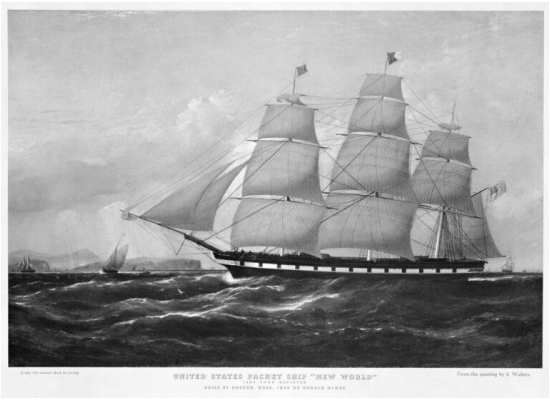
Chapter Ten – Immigration & Naturalization Records

Before diving into the dull task of reviewing passenger lists, let's look at life for the average Irishman in 1850. Of course, the country was in the midst of The Great Famine, and life was very rough. The average wage in 1850 was 2 shillings per week (about 10 pence a day), barely enough to survive. Families would

often pool their resources and sell their possessions to pay for one person's passage. That person would then send remittance home to help pay for the next person to cross.

In early migrations, ships would depart from various points in Ireland, but by 1850, few passengers departed directly from Ireland. This was due to Ireland's lack of deep-water ports. Those ships that did cross the Atlantic mainly sailed from Dublin or Belfast, with a few crossings from places like Galway, Tralee, and Limerick. Instead, most Irish immigrants crossed to Liverpool, where dozens of ships departed every week.

Waiting for passage in Liverpool was not easy either, as bands of criminals preyed upon the poor Irish trying to flee to a new land. The cost of even the lowest steerage class passage was not cheap. A ticket costs about £8 (about $20 in 1850 dollars). Considering the average wage was about 25¢ a week, immigrating was a sizable investment. Often, philanthropic groups would help pay for passage, and wealthy landowners would often subsidize emigration rather than let their tenants starve and die.



In the 1850s, most transatlantic ships were still sailing vessels. Steamships were just becoming more widely used. So, the average passenger sailed on a ship like the one pictured. These were known as packet ships as they made scheduled crossings carrying people (usually between 100 and 400 passengers), cargo, and mail. However, those who traveled on them often referred to them as coffin ships because disease could spread quickly in the confined quarters of the ship. The crossing itself usually took about 30 days from Liverpool to New York.

Prior to 1855, there was no set procedure to process new arrivals. Ships simply docked at their wharf, and passengers disembarked. There were no checkpoints. The shipping company would then submit the passenger list and cargo manifest to the port authority office. For this reason, there were no standardized forms for passenger lists, so the appearance and content of passenger lists vary greatly. They all contain basic information – name, age, and nationality. The better ones also include how individuals are related, their occupation, and their onward destination (for instance, a person may have arrived in NY but was on their way to Pittsburgh).

In 1855, Castle Garden was opened. This would have been after our Walsh ancestors arrived. Also known as Fort Clinton or Castle Clinton, it was a repurposed fortification at the southern tip of Manhattan in what is now called Battery Park. Castle Garden was the precursor to Ellis Island, which opened in 1892. Before the Immigration Act of 1891, there was no national immigration regulation. Matters of immigration were left to the individual States. Contrary to common belief, ships did not arrive at Castle Garden or Ellis Island. U.S. citizens just disembarked at the pier, as did first and second-class passengers. If someone had enough money to pay for first class, they were deemed safe to enter. Steerage passengers, however, were ferried by tug or barge to Castle Garden or Ellis for inspection and processing.

It seems our Irish ancestors missed the Castle Garden experience. They would have docked and left the ship, suddenly finding themselves lost in what must have seemed like an alien world. Far from the pastoral life of rural Ireland, a bustling city like New York was surely the biggest city they'd ever seen, and it's easy to imagine how one might be filled with anxiety by their first experiences in America.

<u>Passenger Lists</u>:

After failing to find William in 1855, I couldn't consider the journey complete. While I had discovered Tom's parents (or at least a shadow of them) and their likely names, I still wanted more. Next was trying to locate

their arrival in America. This task was almost too overwhelming even to begin. All we know is the parents were in America by March 1854, when William was born.

These are the kind of numbers we are looking at. For the twenty years before William was born, from 1834 to 1854, these are how many people arrived in America:

John Walsh/Welsh/ Welch = 278
Mary Walsh/Welsh/Welch = 366

Just in case, I also checked the names Thomas and Catherine (in case I was wrong about option 10 above):

Thomas Walsh/Welsh/Walsh = 70
Catherine/Katherine Walsh/Welsh/Welch = 32

[*Note: When I began examining passenger lists, I still believed (hoped) that Katherine, married to John Welch on the 1855 census in NYC, was a likely candidate. So, I've kept her name here, even if that particular Katherine is not our ancestor*.]

And on the off chance, the couple married in the U.S., not Ireland:

Mary O'Connor/Conner (and other variations) = 387
Catherine/Katherine O'Connor/Conner (and other variations) = 87

I have included the tidbit about the O'Connors for information. If the couple married in the U.S., they likely would not have crossed the ocean together.

Remember that the numbers above are <u>just for New York City alone</u>. NYC was the most common port of entry, but the couple may have arrived in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any other port if they arrived together at all.

Not to be daunted by a challenge, I set some search parameters. The individuals needed to have been born between 1810 and 1840, making them likely of childbearing age when William was born. They also needed to arrive between 1844 and 1854, at the height of the Irish Diaspora. That lowered the number of candidates to 364.

[*Edit: About halfway through rechecking my work on passenger lists, I realized how futile the effort was. Not only would the results not yield anything definitive, but without a mother's name, any information would be purely speculative. Still, since I began the task, I decided to complete it*.]

Then, I copied all the data into a spreadsheet and conducted a conditional search to identify individuals who arrived on the same date on the same ship. That yielded 41 ships between 1849 and 1853 (a search parameter I reached based on information in the later portion of this chapter). Some ships even carried multiple Johns, Marys, Catherines, and Thomases. However, of those 41 ships:

- There are five ships with a John or Thomas married to a Mary or Catherine. Of these five, four arrive with multiple children, which makes them unlikely to have at least two more children in America, and yet leave only two orphaned brothers within the next seven or so years. The fifth, I'm not sure if it's a couple at all. They are Mary (24) and Thomas (19) Walsh, traveling together with no children. They may be spouses, or they may be siblings.
- There are five ships with a Mary traveling alone, but the John/Thomas on that ship is married. The names of those wives were: Ann, Alice, Bridget, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Any (or none) of these could be our potential mother. The only one we can firmly eliminate is Margaret because, in 1852, they brought with them from Ireland a 3-year-old son named William. It's improbable the couple would name another son William two years later in NY.
- On five of the ships, Mary/Catherine is married to a Walsh/Welch man not named John or Thomas.

- On three ships, one of the names in our search is traveling alone, while another person on the list is traveling with multiple children. These could be single parents, but it is more likely that a spouse went ahead to America to establish roots, and the rest of the family is now traveling to join them.
- On six ships, at least one of our subjects travels with other family members. Sometimes, it was a young adult child traveling with their parents. Sometimes, it was someone traveling with what appeared to be a sibling. In a couple of cases, large family groups with multiple adults and children traveled en masse, making it impossible to determine the relationships.
- The largest group (17 ships) had people with our names, but each appeared to be traveling alone.

This last entry reminds me of what I learned about Irish emigration during the Potato Famine. Young people, including women, often left Ireland one at a time. So, the people we are searching for are likely among the 280 records of lone travelers I didn't search.

While this search did not lead to success, I do not consider it a failure (which, honestly, it was). I knew such a search was a long shot and unlikely to yield definitive results. However, I have eliminated one source of information, which will save me and others who follow this path from unnecessary effort. You must have both names to search for a couple if they even traveled together. As I learned the hard way, with such common names, you can use passenger lists to locate people. However, you need the names to identify them on the lists.

Naturalization Records:

Prior to 1891, there was no national immigration and naturalization process. This is important because, as a result, there is no nationality database of naturalizations for that era. Many of the records are in old circuit court record books found in individual county courthouses. I would come to learn this firsthand.

In the mid-1800s, the process of becoming a U.S. citizen was both straightforward and lengthy in most States. After two years of U.S. residency, a person could file for their intent to become a citizen. These were called the "first papers." It should be noted that few women went through this process. One of the main benefits of citizenship was the right to vote, and, as women of the era couldn't yet vote, there was little benefit to them. An application could be submitted three years after filing one's intent to seek citizenship. These were called the "second papers." Next, the applicant would appear in court, where two witnesses were required to testify under oath that the applicant has been a U.S. resident for five years and is of good moral character. If the judge approved, the person renounced allegiance to any foreign power, swore an oath of allegiance, and became a citizen of the United States.

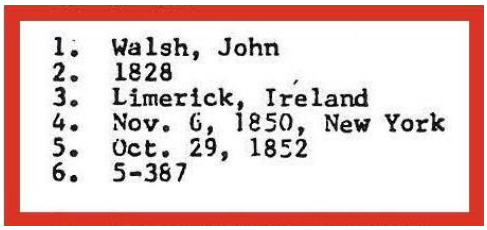
Many immigrants only bothered to become naturalized so they could vote. That and pride. So, like many aspects of this study, whether our John was naturalized or not remains unknown. There were men named John Walsh/Welch who were naturalized in various States, but I looked primarily in New York and Indiana. It seemed unlikely that our John Walsh would live in NY in 1854, get naturalized in South Carolina, and then travel to Indiana.

Between 1845 and 1855, there were 73 Irishmen named John Walsh (or any variation) naturalized in the counties comprising New York City. After reviewing several of these records, it became clear that they contained no useful information. The records all appear to be "second papers," where the applicant swears allegiance to the United States. There are no ages or arrival dates. In addition, I found seven others who were naturalized in other New York counties, but I suspect the actual number is far higher.

However, New York wasn't the only place I could look. When I discovered the name John Walsh on William Walsh's death certificate, I added him to my Ancestry tree. The lady with whom I was debating Tom Glenn's parenthood at that time noticed the addition and didn't seem pleased I had rejected her theory that her 2nd great-grandfather and Lizzie Glenn were Tom Glenn's parents. She said she wanted to know who this person was, that he wasn't related to her, that there was no proof that William and Tom were brothers,

and there was no record of anyone named John Walsh living in Montgomery Co. In this work (and in my last correspondence with her), I believe I have successfully countered all these issues…except the last one. I didn't have a record for John Walsh in Montgomery Co. He may have been one of those people for whom no record existed because he died before the next census. Then, I suddenly recalled there was evidence of John Walsh/Welch residing in Montgomery County. I had discovered it long ago, but had forgotten about it due to my pursuit of Tom's father being named Thomas Walsh.

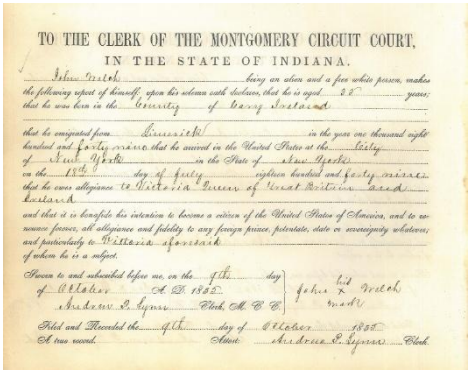
In fact, there are two records, both involving a man named John Walsh or John Welch, becoming a naturalized citizen just when we would expect them to. The records come from two different sources. One source was a naturalization book, where people swore an oath of allegiance in Montgomery Co. This record had an image associated with it. The second was only an index record of people who applied for naturalization in Montgomery County.


1. Walsh, John
2. 1828
3. Limerick, Ireland
4. Nov. 6, 1850, New York
5. Oct. 29, 1852
6. 5-387

This record took some tracking down. The Montgomery Co. Clerk's Office, the library in Crawfordsville, and the Indiana State Library all said they did not have naturalization records. After bouncing from one person to another, I was told to try the Indiana State Archives. When I spoke to the Archives and cited the index reference, the archivist informed me that the reference for John Walsh was not from a naturalization book. Instead, it would have been in a circuit court record book from 1850-1855, which should still be in the courthouse. He told me very specifically not to mention naturalization but to ask the courthouse for a copy of Circuit Court Book 5, page 387, for John Walsh. Due to the holidays, it took two weeks to get the record. In the end, though, we have two men who are potentially Tom's father.

Option 1: John Welch, 1855

This record is for John Welch, who was naturalized on 9 October 1855. This seemed perfect at first. This would explain his absence on the 1855 NY State Census and place him in Montgomery Co. in time for Tom's birth in 1857.


TO THE CLERK OF THE MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT COURT,
IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

John Welch being an alien and a free white person, makes the following report of himself, upon his oath with declares, that he is aged 35 years; that he was born in the County of Kerry Ireland

that he emigrated from Limerick in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty nine; that he arrived in the United States at the City of New York in the State of New York on the 18th day of July eighteen hundred and forty nine; that he owes allegiance to Victoria Queen of Great Britain [illegible] Ireland

and that it is bonafide his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to renounce forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria aforesaid

of whom he is a subject.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on the 9th day of October A. D. 1855. Andrew L. Lynn Clerk M. C. C. John X Welch mark

Filed and Recorded the 9th day of October 1855

A true record. Attest Andrew L. Lynn Clerk

This John Welch was 35 years old (born c. 1820) and was born in County Kerry (spelled Carey on the document). He immigrated from Limerick, arriving in NYC on 18 July 1849, and was a subject of Queen Victoria (Ireland was still part of Great Britain then). He intends to renounce any foreign allegiance and swear loyalty to the United States. The document is dated 9 Oct 1855, and John signed with an X, for his mark, which indicates he is illiterate.

The first issue is his arrival date, 18 July 1849. No John Welch (or any variation) is shown arriving in New York on that date, and neither did any ship from Limerick. Indeed, Ancestry's database shows no John Walsh/Welch arriving in New York in all of 1849. So, I checked the LDS website (familysearch.org). The Mormon site often has more extensive records in certain areas, even if it is not as user-friendly. That site lists four arrivals for John Walsh, born in 1820 (+/- 2 years), in 1849. None match the arrival date on the document; however, one ship is from Limerick. The other three are from Galway, Dublin, and Liverpool. The ship, *Narue,* arrived in NYC on 24 September 1849, and John Walsh was 28 at the time. The John on the 1855 document could be any of the four who arrived that year, but the ship from Limerick makes it the most likely candidate. Perhaps John had the date wrong, or possibly July was when he set out from Kerry.

John Walsh Arrivals to New York in 1849:

1. John Walsh (28), laborer, from Limerick aboard the *Narue*.**
2. John Walsh (30), laborer, from Galway aboard the *Cushlamanchee*.
3. John Walsh (30), "emigrant", from Liverpool aboard the *La Rue*
4. John Walsh (30), farmer, from Dublin aboard the *Barbara*.

One thing that should be noted is that I have no certainty about the completeness of arrival records before 1855. Since shipping lines had to physically take the lists to the port authority office for filing, did they ever fail to do so, or were lists ever misfiled? I don't know. Incidentally, a fire at Ellis Island in 1897 destroyed many arrival lists, but that should not be pertinent here as John's arrival predates Castle Garden and Ellis Island.

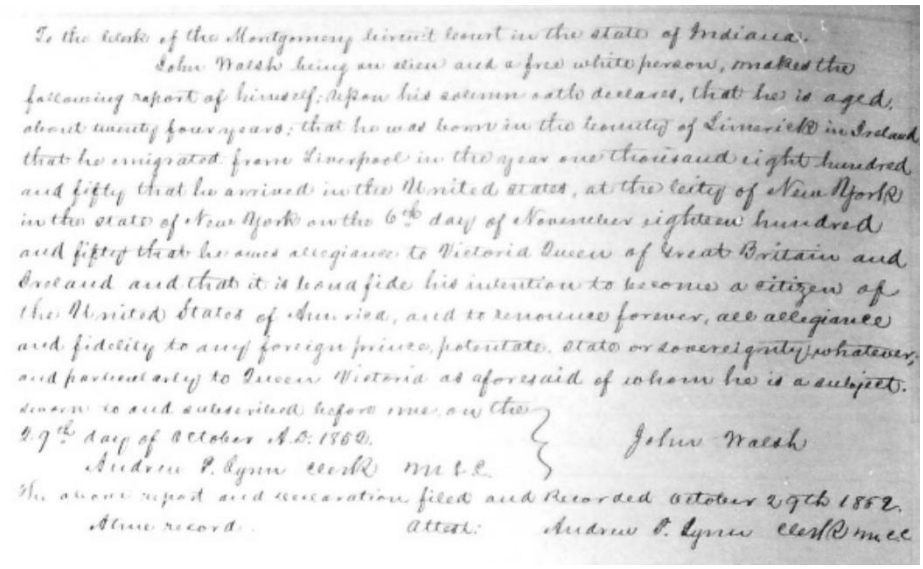
The next issue is that if John immigrated in 1849, he should be on the 1850 US Census. That year, there were 164 Irish-born men named John Walsh/Welch in the U.S. Back in Chapter Five, I provided some numbers of Irish residents in 1850 (there were 132 in Montgomery Co.), and most were single laborers living in some workers' quarters. Looking back at those records, one was a 30-year-old man named John Welch. This matches John on the naturalization document, but he is gone (at least from Montgomery Co.) by 1860, consistent with Tom's father dying before he was born.

John Welch 30

This John Welch is gone from Montgomery by 1860, so we can't rule him out as the father. But his age, while far from old, makes it unlikely. He would have had to leave his wife behind for several years, or he was betrothed and traveled to New York around 1853 to marry, conceive William, and then return to Indiana by 1855. That is certainly possible.

Option 2: John Walsh, 1852

This is the record I requested from the Montgomery Co. Courthouse. It is for John Walsh, age 24 (so born c. 1828). He was born in Limerick and arrived in New York from Liverpool on 6 Nov 1850. On 29 Oct 1852, he appears before the circuit court in Montgomery Co., Indiana, as a subject of Queen Victoria and declares his intention to become a U.S. citizen.


To the Clerk of the Montgomery Circuit Court in the State of Indiana.
John Walsh being an alien and a free white person, makes the following report of himself. Upon his solemn oath declares, that he is aged about twenty four years; that he was born in the County of Limerick in Ireland that he emigrated from Liverpool in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty that he arrived in the United States, at the City of New York in the State of New York on the 6th day of November eighteen hundred and fifty that he owes allegiance to Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to renounce forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Queen Victoria as aforesaid of whom he is a subject.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, on the 29th day of October A.D. 1852.
Andrew P. Lynn clerk M.C.C. — John Walsh
The above report and renunciation filed and Recorded October 29th 1852.
Attest: Andrew P. Lynn clerk M.C.C.

There were 24 Irishmen named John Welch or other variations who arrived in New York from Liverpool in 1850. I checked all of them (most, as expected, were lone travelers). However, in this case, the arrival date in the court record seems accurate. John Welsh (as he is listed on the manifest) is 22 years old, arriving from Liverpool aboard the *Universe* on 6 Nov 1850. He is on his way to "Dexter."

John Welsh 22 ... Dexter

Having never heard of Dexter, NY, I had to look it up. It is located in the far north of New York State, specifically in Jefferson County, NY. Jefferson County is on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario as it enters the St. Lawrence River. Stating he is headed to Dexter is a very specific destination, so that raises the question of why Dexter? Why was he going there?

Since he arrived in the autumn of 1850, he must have had a connection to Jefferson Co. Looking at the US Census for Jefferson Co., NY, there are no Walsh/Welch/Welshes in Dexter. However, there are a number of possibilities, one of them very intriguing, in the rest of Jefferson County.

Irish heads of households (or living in a worker's dormitory) in Jefferson Co., NY, in 1850:

- None are named Walsh.
- Richard Welch (52, born c. 1798). Pamelia, NY. Laborer. In the home are his wife, Ellen (52), and children Richard (24), clerk, Catherine (21), Ellen (17), and Edmund (22). *The 24-year-old Richard on the list matches the age of the one in Montgomery Co. in 1860, but this Richard is a clerk. The one in Indiana was illiterate.*
- James Welch (55), wife Mary. Wilna, NY. Farmer.
- Anthony Welch (46), wife Lydia. Wilna, NY. Shoemaker.
- Peter Welch (43), wife Catherine. Wilna, NY
- Patrick Welch (42), wife Margarette. Wilna, NY. Farmer.
- Michael Welch (40), no wife, Watertown, NY. Tanner.
- Michael Welch (40), no wife, Ellisburg, NY. Farmer.
- Matthew Welch (35), wife Mary. Antwerp, NY. Farmer.
- Patrick Welch (35), wife Mary. Wilna, NY. Farmer.
- James Welch (26), wife Mary. Wilna, NY. Laborer.
- John Welch (26). Henderson, NY. Laborer in workers' lodging.
- Johanna Welch (24). Le Ray, NY. Living in workers' lodging.
- Thomas Welch (20). Le Ray, NY. Laborer in workers' lodging.
- Catherine Welch (20). Brownville, NY. Living in workers' lodging.

As John was bound for Dexter, it is highly probable that at least one of those on the list above was related. Some could be John's brothers, cousins, or uncles, and one of the older ones might even be his father, but that is too much to hope for. Maybe there was another reason to go to Jefferson Co.

While checking Jefferson Co. in 1850, I decided to also check for Irish-born people named O'Connor or Connor. There are only a few. However, I'm reluctant to say I stuck gold, but I might have sniffed it.

Irish-born O'Connors and Connors in Jefferson Co., NY, in 1850:

There are three heads of households with the name O'Connor:

- Patrick O'Connor (60, born c. 1790), a laborer with wife Ann, in Watertown, NY. The parents were born in Ireland, but all the children are listed as born in NY – Mary (12), Ellen (7), Julia (6), Ann (5), and Michael (2).
- Patrick O'Connor (36), a laborer with wife, Mary, in Theresa, NY. The parents were born in Ireland, but all the children are listed as born in NY – James (8), Mary (6), Eliza (4), and Catherine 1).
- John O'Connor (30), wife Eliza, in St. Vincent, NY. John was born in Ireland, but all others in the home were born in NY, including the children – John (6), Sarah (5), and Mary Jane (2).

It is unlikely that any of these is the father of our John's bride because the girls are all too young. What about Connor or Conners?

There is only one person named Connor on the 1850 Census in Jefferson County. That is **Mary Connor** (age 16), born in Ireland, living and working in the home of H. G. Gilbert and his family. H. G. Gilbert is a 32-year-old bank cashier with a wife, three small children, and a 65-year-old mother in his home in Watertown. Mary is the only person bearing the name Connor/Conner/Connors in Jefferson Co. She does not appear on the 1855 NY State Census or the 1860 US Census, indicating she has either married, moved away, or died. Perhaps she had done all three by 1860.

I eagerly contacted the Jefferson County Clerk's Office and was informed they didn't start keeping marriage records until the 1880s. They referred me to the local genealogical society library. They informed me that, due to the industrialization of the time, many people resided in company housing, similar to what I found in Montgomery Co. at the time, and that there were no records beyond the census. They also wrote, "*Unfortunately the churches here didn't seem to keep marriage records back then or if they did those records have disappeared. Our village was not incorporated until 1855 so there is no tax record either to put them here*." So, my hopes for that golden record were dashed. But John had to go to Dexter for a reason. It is my theory that the reason was Mary.

When might Mary Connor have arrived in America? There were 12 within her age range (born 1833-1835) that arrived in 1850 or before. I have the details of all 12 from the LDS site [*and can provide the list upon request*], but I will only list viable candidates here. Five can be eliminated because they arrive after Mary is recorded on the census in Watertown on 30 August 1850. One arrived on 29 Aug, leaving insufficient time to get to Watertown. One was born in Galway, making it unlikely there is any connection to Limerick. That leaves five possibilities:

1. Mary Connor, 16, arrived on 4 Oct 1849 from Galway aboard the *GW Laurence*. Lone spinster.
2. Mary O'Connor, 15, arrived on 14 Jan 1850 from Liverpool aboard the *Giddius*. Servant with sisters: Bridget (18, Ann (19).
3. Mary Conner, 17, arrived on 19 Aug 1850 from Liverpool aboard the *Siddons*. Lone servant.
4. Mary Conner, 15, arrived on 9 Jul 1850 from Liverpool aboard the *Montezuma*. Appears to be a lone laborer.
5. Mary Connors, 15, arrived on 10 Aug 1850 from Limerick aboard the *Nicholas Smith*. Spinster with sister Norry (20). Born Limerick.

The Mary on the 1850 census could be any of these, but two stand out. The Mary Connors, who arrived on 10 Aug 1850 (#5), was born in Limerick. I couldn't locate her sister on the 1850 census, so it's possible she married or died upon arrival. However, being born in Limerick caught my attention. Mary Conner, who arrived on 9 Jul 1850 (#4), seems viable, like the others. What stands out is that the person directly above her on the passenger list is a 19-year-old named Eliza Cunningham. On the 1850 census, there are only five Irish-born Eliza/Elizabeth Cunninghams of her age range in all of New York. One of them lives in Watertown, NY. Perhaps it's a coincidence, but maybe they were travel companions.

So, John Walsh arrived in New York on 6 November 1850 and was on his way to Jefferson County, a very specific destination. Two years later, he appeared in Montgomery Co., IN, another specific destination, to declare his intention to become a U.S. citizen. It's as if John arrived in America with a plan.

This is pure speculation. Let's presume John and Mary wed in about 1852. He travels to Indiana, perhaps because he's related to one of the Welches living there, and declares his intention to become a U.S. citizen in Oct 1852. He returns for his bride and conceives William in the summer of 1853. He then brings his family to Montgomery Co. before the 1855 NY Census and is there in 1857 when Tom is born. John dies before Thomas is born, and Mary dies soon afterward. Perhaps she died in childbirth or of disease when Tom was still an infant.

As I said, this is only speculation, but the hypothesis fits the story's timeline. It explains why John Walsh, who applied for citizenship in Montgomery Co., was bound for Dexter, NY, on his arrival manifest. It explains how William was born in New York, but Thomas was born in Indiana.

Admittedly, the major hole in this story is that we lack proof of marriage, and perhaps the John Walsh who applied for citizenship was a different John Walsh. So, I am open to evidence that disproves my hypothesis.

Chapter Eleven – Irish Records & Future Lines of Inquiry

As if delving into immigration records wasn't challenging enough, birth, baptismal, and marriage records were even more of a quagmire. But at least now, I have possible names and approximate ages. I decided to start by checking records in New York. First, because William was born there, there might be a record of his baptism. Second, I wanted to see if there were any marriages between Walsh and O'Connor/Connor in New York State on the off chance they married in America.

I found no baptismal record for William, which was not a surprise. What did surprise me was that there were no records on either Ancestry or the LDS site for anyone named John (or Thomas) Walsh/Welch/Welsh (or any variation) marrying a woman named O'Connor/Connor/Conners (or any variation). A few weeks earlier, I had found a marriage for John Walsh to Mary Connors in Manhattan in 1852.

Here, I need to provide a more detailed explanation of online databases. There are multiple genealogical websites where people can post their information and share it with others. Ancestry, MyHeritage, and FindMyPast are among the largest, and each requires a subscription to search their database. The LDS site (familysearch.org) is free. I only have a subscription to Ancestry, and I use the LDS site often. Each site's database contains publicly accessible documents, but their digitization of them is proprietary (and thus monetized). For instance, one website may have digitized baptismal records for a particular parish church, but another does not. You can still obtain the record, but it might entail going to a genealogy library and sorting through microfilm. That is why online research is so much easier and more easily accessible. Many libraries have subscriptions to multiple sites, but users must access these sites through their terminals. This is how I was able to find the Manhattan marriage from 1852 on the New York Public Library's computer, but not my own.

The reason the LDS site is free is that Mormons hold a special reverence for their ancestors and believe they will be reunited in the afterlife. Since 1894, Mormons have been gathering and sharing genealogical information, first using pen and paper and now digitally. Still, as extensive as all these databases are (and they're constantly growing), some records cannot be located, at least online.

To verify the accuracy and reliability of online information, I conducted a test using a well-known individual. I chose, as my subject, Edward W. Walsh of the E. W. Walsh Monument, who may or may not be related (see Chapter Two). Edward's life and children are well-documented, having lived in the 20th century. According to his death certificate, Edward was born on 1 April 1850 in Ireland, the son of William Walsh and Catherine Griffin. He married Margaret Broderick in Feb 1875, and his three oldest children were born in Ireland – Mary R. (b. 1877), Annie (b. 1882), and Kate (b. 1885). Yet, with all this information, I could not find a record of his birth/baptism, a record of his marriage, or anything related to the births of his children. I could only find a marriage in Co. Carlow in 1835 for William Walsh and Catherin Griffin, Edward's parents.

The reason for this could be any number of things. It's on another database. The records were lost or destroyed. No record of these events was ever written down. The events were never digitized and widely dispersed, requiring one to travel to Ireland (genealogical tourism is big business in Ireland). Regardless of the reason, I could not find any records for a family for whom I have definite names and dates. Finding Thomas Glenn's parents means searching for someone, maybe named John, with no birth information or location until now. So, I was dubious when I started the search for John Walsh's birth. Since one has to start somewhere, I started with John, who applied for naturalization in 1852.

If our John Walsh applied for citizenship in Montgomery Co. in 1852 (which isn't a certainty), we know he was 24 years old in 1852 and was born in Limerick.

First, I checked for baptisms for John Walsh in County Limerick in 1828 (+/- 1 year):

1. John, bap. 5 May 1827, St. Mary's, Limerick City, son of John Walsh and Bridget Mack.
2. John, bap. 8 Jul 1827, Ballybricken and Mohemore, Limerick, son of Richard Walsh and Margaret Fawley.
3. John, bap. 5 Jan 1828, Murroe, Boher, and Abington, Tipperary, son of James Walsh and Catherine Kelly.
4. John, bap. 10 Jan 1828, Freemount, Limerick, son of John Walsh and Mary Paine.
5. John, bap. 22 Apr 1828, Milford, Limerick, son of James Walsh and Mary Dedire.
6. *John, bap. 24 May 1828, Galbally and Ahrelow, Limerick and Tipperary, son of John Walsh and Catherine Mortal.*
7. *Joannes [record in Latin], bap. 27 Jul 1828, Pallasgreen and Templebredin, Tipperary and* Limerick, son of Joannes Walsh and Sara Morgan.
8. John, bap. 4 Aug 1828, St. Michael's, Limerick City, son of Michael Walsh and Anne Bateman.
9. John, bap. 11 Aug 1828, St. Michael's, Limerick City, son of Thomas Walsh and Mary Sullivan.
10. John, bap. 22 Mar 1829, Kilbehenny, Limerick, son of John Walsh and Mary Walsh [*maiden name?*].
11. John, bap. 11 Apr 1829, St. Michael's, Limerick City, son of John Walsh and Mary Dillane.
12. John, bap. 21 Apr 1829, Galbally and Ahrelow, Limerick, son of William Walsh and Ellen McGrath.
13. John, bap. 25 Apr 1829, St. Michael's, Limerick City, son of Edmond Walsh and Mary Fitzgerald.
14. John, bap. May 1829, Galbally, Limerick, son of Jon Walsh and Judith Allen.
15. John, bap. 19 Jun 1829, St. Munchin's, Limerick City, son of Michael Walsh and Bridget Grant.
16. John, bap. 24 Jun 1829, St. John's, Limerick City, son of Ambrose Walsh and Margaret Williams.
17. John, bap. 27 Dec 1829, Kilbehenny, Limerick, son of Patrick Walsh and Jane Nally.

That's a lot of boys named John Walsh baptized in a short time in a small area. Peeking at online trees, there are another four John Walshes listed as born in Limerick in 1828, none of whom match the records above. Still, we can shorten the list. Irish Catholics tended to baptize their children soon after birth due to high infant mortality rates. So, we can probably eliminate those baptized in 1829. We can also eliminate those born in 1827. John Walsh was 22 in November 1850 and 24 in October 1852, which points toward a birth and baptism earlier in 1828.

It should be noted that parish or diocese does not denote place of birth, so the above list may not be complete. There could be others, and some of these might not belong on the list. For example, the Diocese of Cashel & Emly contains parts of eastern Limerick and western Tipperary, and the Diocese of Cloyne contains mostly northern Cork but also parts of southern Limerick. This might prove important.

Next, I checked for baptismal records for Richard Welch/Walsh, mentioned numerous times in this study. I may have rejected the notion that Lizzie Glenn was Tom's mother, but there is a connection of some kind to Richard Welch. We know from census records that he was born about 1815, so I searched for baptisms in Co. Limerick in 1815 (+/- 5 years). I got only four results, and none of the parents matched. So, I widened the search to include the counties adjacent to Limerick. Eight results came back. The goal was to determine if John and Richard were brothers and shared parents.

Since there were only eight Richards, the cross-referencing was simple. Unfortunately, none of the parents matched those listed above. So, I checked for John Walshes, whose mother had the same last name as Richard's. One intriguing possibility resulted.

A John Walsh was baptized in the Thurles, Tipperary, Diocese of Cashel & Emly on 10 Jan 1828, the son of John Walsh and Biddy Hogan. A Richard Walsh was baptized in Loughmere, Tipperary on 5 Jun 1814, the son of John Walsh and _____ Hogan (no first name given). It may be unrelated and isn't Limerick, but it is worthy of further investigation.

Next, I checked for John Walshes, who married a woman named O'Connor or Connor. As I learned with my E. W. Walsh test, these records are incomplete. Still, I got one result:

- John Walsh married Mary Connor on 2 Mar 1840 in Castleisland, Co. Kerry.

If this is even relevant, which it probably isn't, at the time of this marriage, the John who sought naturalization in Indiana in 1852 would have only been 12 years old. However, John Welch, who naturalized in Indiana in 1855, would have been 20, and he named Kerry as his birthplace on his naturalization papers. So, even though it goes against my hypothesis that John married Mary Connor of Jefferson Co., NY, we can't dismiss this as a possibility.

Speaking of Mary Connor, what about her? On the 1850 census, she is 16 years old. Checking baptismal records for variations of Mary Connor baptized in all of Ireland in 1834 (+/- 1 year), I found over 400 for 1833-1835. Of those, 292 were in the counties of Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary. If I narrowed the search even further to just Co. Limerick, there were 37 variations of Mary Connor. On the extreme off chance that John and Mary came from the same village, I cross-referenced the parishes for John and Mary's baptisms. Two matched:

1. Mary Connors, bap. 17 Jul 1834, Galbally and Aherlow, Limerick, dau. of William Connors and Judith Baker [*though upon inspecting the record, I read Kilmartin, not Baker*].
2. Maria Connors [*Latin*], bap. 26 Oct 1834, Pallasgreen and Templebredin, Tipperary and Limerick, dau. of Joanne Connors and Maria Rainsbury.

Let's examine these records in more detail.

1) Galbally, Limerick:

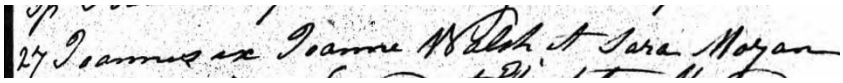
John, *illegitimate,* baptized 24 May 1828, Galbally and Ahrelow, Limerick and Tipperary, son of John Walsh and Catherine Mortal.

Mary, bap. 17 Jul 1834, Galbally and Aherlow, Limerick, daughter of William Connors and Judith Kilmartin.

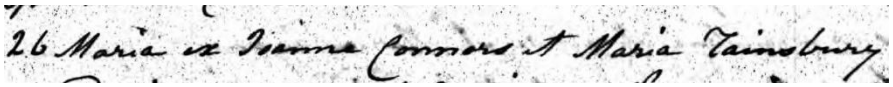
First, John was born out of wedlock to John Walsh and Catherine Mortal of Ballylanders. This is about six miles from the village of Galbally. Two, Mary's mother's name is clearly not Baker, as the index indicates.

2) Pallasgreen, Limerick:

Joannes *[Latin],* baptized 27 Jul 1828, Pallasgreen and Templebredin, Tipperary and Limerick, son of Joannes Walsh and Sara Morgan.



Maria [*Latin*], bap. 26 Oct 1834, Pallasgreen and Templebredin, Tipperary and Limerick, dau. of Joanne Connors and Maria Rainsbury.



These could be the parents or not. Of the two, I am only slightly inclined toward the Galbally combination, despite (and because) John is listed as illegitimate. This would explain my inability to find shared parents in Limerick with Richard Welch. Also, Mary is 16 years old on the 1850 census in Jefferson Co. Census

ages are often inaccurate, but the Pallasgreen Mary would have been 15 when the census was taken in August of that year. She wouldn't have turned 16 till a few months later.

Keep in mind, all of these baptismal records are largely predicated on the assumption that the John Walsh who applied for citizenship in Montgomery Co. in 1852 is our John Walsh and that he married the Mary Connor found in Jefferson Co. He may have been the John Walsh naturalized in 1855, or a complete other John Walsh who never sought citizenship. As much as this story makes sense and fits the pieces together, one has to remain open to alternatives. So, this search, while intriguing, is far from definitive.

Chapter Twelve – Conclusions

As with all family history from centuries past, one must take the information and use it as a guidepost to discover the actual story. I've given a couple of lectures on Genealogy 101. An example I used was my grandparents. I knew my grandparents. I have no doubt about who they were. But for a researcher 150 years from now, is there any documented evidence that they were my grandparents? That is the difference between information and documentation. Family lore can be embellished, and recollections change over time, but the paper trail (and now aided with DNA) helps discern fact from fiction.

I started this study by simply investigating the information discovered in Tom Glenn's eulogy. This sometimes has led me down blind alleys and into wild theories posed by others, but I started with the simple tidbit that Tom had a brother, William Walsh. Research proved the identity of William, and it provided the names of his parents (though there is still some uncertainty about what those names were).

When piecing together the lives of the two brothers, it tells a simple but tragic story. A young Irish couple comes to America seeking a better life. They have a son in New York before journeying to rural Indiana, where both die, leaving two orphaned boys to be raised by the good people of Montgomery County.

No evidence, documentary or genetic, can yet credibly challenge this story. As a good researcher, I am open to new evidence that may disprove this story. However, any claim must counter the mountain of evidence I have "briefly" outlined above.

So, two orphaned boys would grow up and live practically their entire lives within a radius of a few counties. They would have families of their own and suffer loss and heartache, but there are countless descendants of the two brothers and their immigrant parents whose stories remain untold.

The brotherhood of Tom and William is undeniable. The parents are a matter of conjecture at this point.

Perhaps I have been guilty of trying to make the facts fit my hypothesis, but I must now let the facts speak for themselves. However, every story needs a conclusion. So, here is my hypothesis from the evidence available to me at the time of this writing.

Wiliam Walsh's death certificate names his parents as John Walsh and _____ O'Connor (he may have been mistaken about the "O," but O'Connor and Connor are interchangeable, like Walsh and Welch). John Walsh arrived in New York on 6 November 1850 aboard the *Universe*. He gives his destination as Dexter. Several Irish-born Welches live in Jefferson County, NY, so it's likely that family connections brought him to such a specific place. Also in Jefferson Co. is 16-year-old Mary Connor, living in the home of a bank cashier named H. G. Gilbert. She is the only Connor in Jefferson Co., though there are a few O'Connors; whether they are related is unknown. Whether John and Mary knew each other from Ireland or met in NY is unknown. John and Mary married around 1851 or 1852, whereupon John headed to Montgomery County, IN. As this is another very specific destination, it is possible that John was related to the Welches who appear on the US Census for 1850, as was Richard Welch, who also moved to IN at about the same time. John's intention must have been to plant roots in Montgomery Co., as is evident by his applying for citizenship in Montgomery Co. on 29 October 1852, where he states he is 24 years old and was born in

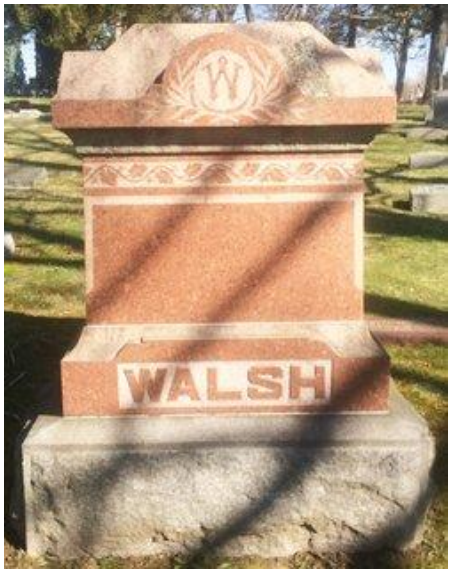
Limerick. Perhaps, the order is reversed. Possibly, John wanted to establish himself in Montgomery Co. before getting married. Regardless, John was back in New York by the summer of 1853, in time to conceive William, who was born in NY on 8 Mar 1854. Then, with young William in tow, the couple returned to Indiana. Along the way, Mary gives birth to a daughter (name unknown). She may have been born in New York, Indiana, or somewhere in between. In early 1857, Mary conceives another child. John, however, dies from some unknown cause before that child is born. On 12 Oct 1857, Mary gave birth to a son in Whitesville, IN, in Union Township, seven miles southeast of Crawfordsville. Mary names the boy **Thomas Walsh**. Sadly, Thomas's mother and sister both died while he was an infant from unknown causes. Thomas and William were two orphaned boys who were taken in by the community around Brown Township. People would call the boys Welch, a common variation of Walsh. William would revert to his birth name later in life, becoming William Walsh. Tom took the name of the family that raised him, with an ambiguous "W" as his middle initial. From then on, he would be known as **Thomas W. Glenn**.

I will conclude with one final truth. No document, be it 10 or 10,000 pages, can truly encapsulate a life. Everyone leads a life far separate from ours, and there are thousands of stories and details about a person that can't be told on a passenger list or census record. No document can capture a person's laugh, the tickle of a father's beard, or the taste of a grandmother's pie. And no one, not even those who know us best, can know the thoughts, hopes, and dreams we each have inside our heads. The first chapter of this work is titled *Who was Thomas W. Glenn?* The truth is, we will never know him. The best we can do is attempt to chronicle his life and preserve his memory for future generations.

The search is far from complete, but we have reached a limit given the available material. In the next section, we will look at the paths Thomas and William take through life.

Part II:

Timeline of the Lives of Thomas W. Glenn and William Walsh



Walsh Family Plot

Glenn Family Plot

This portion is structured as a timeline, but I wrote it mainly in a narrative style, attempting to tie events together. It's one thing to look at a census page and simply see names, ages, and occupations. But even something as simple as that tells a story. If a woman has given time five times and only three are still alive, what happened to the other two? If someone is widowed, what happened to their spouse? Did someone own their home, or are they renting? And is that house still standing (thank you, Google Streetview)?

I wanted to follow two brothers who were orphaned when young and raised in different homes. How would their lives differ?

I do not include my hypothesis of John Walsh and Mary Connor in this timeline because that is still speculation at this point. The timeline consists of only proven information supported by documentary evidence.

The timeline provides only snapshots of moments in time, but it tells a much fuller story when taken as a whole. This story is based on the evidence discovered, not simply to tell a story as I would like it.

Part II:
Timeline of the Lives of Thomas W. Glenn and William Walsh

1820s to 1830s: **Tom and William's parents were born in Ireland.**
The parents' names are still speculative. Tom's eulogy names them Thomas and Mary Walsh (the mother's maiden name is not given). William's death certificate names them **John Walsh** and _____ O'Connor.

Bef. March 1854: A **Walsh** father and **O'Connor/Connor** mother arrived in America, most likely New York, as William was born there. They, like so many in Ireland, were fleeing poverty, disease, and starvation brought on by the Great Potato Famine. Whether they married in Ireland or New York is confirmed.

8 March 1854: **William Walsh** was born in New York. Either William was the eldest child, or he had an older sister.

Mar 1854- Oct 1857: The Walsh parents traveled from NY to Montgomery County, Indiana. This can be inferred by their apparent absence on the 1855 NY State Census. If William were the oldest child, the couple would have given birth to a daughter, likely in 1855 or 1856.

24 January 1857: William's future wife, **Amanda Record**, is born in Indiana [*possibly Maryland; I've never located her on the 1860 or 1870 census*], the daughter of Johallan Rekord

Bef. October 1857: Tom and William's father dies, presumably in Montgomery Co. Tom's eulogy says his father died before he was born, and his mother and sister died when he was quite young.

12 October 1857: **Thomas Walsh** is born in Whitesville, Union Township, Montgomery County, IN. However, people in Montgomery Co. would call him and his brother Welch, likely due to the Irish Gaelic brogue of their parents.

c. 1857-1859: Thomas and William's mother and sister die. It's only speculative, but perhaps Tom's mother died in childbirth.

15 July 1858: Tom's future wife, **Mary Ann Todd**, is born in Waveland, Montgomery, IN, the daughter of **James Clayton Todd** (1836-1915) and **Sarah Frances Mitchell** (1840-1909).

Jame C. & Sarah F. Todd

June 1860: On the *1860 US Census*

- Thomas *Welch* (age 3) lives in the home of John C. and Julia F. (Wilhite) Monfort in Brown Twp., Montgomery. Julia has a 10-month-old infant, so she likely served as a nursemaid and wet nurse for young Tom. John Monfort joined the Union Army and died during the Civil War.
- William *Welch* (age 6) lives in the home of John and Mary E. Jones. John and Mary have one young child of their own, but would later give birth to a son who would marry William's daughter. The next-door neighbor of the Joneses is James Hanna, the brother of Patsy Glenn, who would raise Tom.

James Hanna (1764-1820) and **Martha Pogue** (1772-1848) were the parents of James (next door to young William), Martha "Patsy" (Hanna) Glenn, and Mary Ann's grandmother, **Mary** (**Hanna**) **Todd**.

c. 1861: Elizabeth "Lizzie" Glenn brings Tom into the Glenn home, "Glennwood," owned by her parents, Judge Thomas & Martha "Patsy" (Hanna) Glenn. Lizzie is the great-hearted school teacher mentioned in Tom's eulogy. Her parents are mentioned as well as having provided a loving home for the young boy. I've placed 1861 as the approximate year for this move. First, Tom was likely weaned by then. Second, John Monfort enlisted in the Union Army in 1861, early in the Civil War (he would die in the war). So, caring for the orphaned Tom and her child may have been too much of a burden for Julia.

Lizzie Glenn

2 January 1864 Lizzie Glenn dies. According to Glenn family stories, she died of typhoid fever and was at the time engaged to marry a man named McCormick. A family named McCormick (related to the Todds) owned a large tract of land next to the Glenns. Even after Lizzie's passing, Tom continued to live with the Glenns.

Thomas & Patsy Glenn

17 October 1869 Judge Thomas Glenn dies, leaving Patsy a widow and making William T. Glenn the new head of the household. This is the same William mentioned as coming to Tom's side after he was shot in 1903 and the *Clore* trial.

August 1870 On the *1870 US Census*

- Thomas *Welch* (age 14) lives in the Glenn family in Waveland, IN. On the neighboring farm, Mary Ann Todd (Tom's future wife) lives with her parents, James C. & Sarah F. (Mitchell) Todd. Another neighbor is **Alfred & Samantha (Deer) Mitchell**, Mary Ann's grandparents.
- William *Welch* (age 15) lives in the small village of Moral in Shelby Co., IN. The farm's owner is a widowed 85-year-old Prussian immigrant named Charles Basey, who appears to be living with his widowed daughter-in-law and several young children. So, the farm would have needed a young, strong farmhand.

10 September 1876 **William Walsh** marries **Amanda Record** in Terre Haute, Vigo, IN.

4 August 1877 William and Amanda's first child, **Anna Evelyn Walsh**, is born in Terre Haute.

September 1879 William and Amanda's second child, **William H. Walsh,** is born in Terre Haute.

20 March 1880 Martha "Patsy" (Hanna) Glenn dies, taking with her the last of the couple Tom viewed as parents. Tom would remain close to the remaining Glenn children, particularly William Thomas Glenn.

June 1880 On the *1880 US Census*

- Tom, now going by the name **Thomas Glenn** (certainly with the blessing of his adopted family), is a 22-year-old farmhand living with an elderly widow

named Catherine Ruffner in Brown Twp., Montgomery, IN. Catherine is the aunt of Julia Monfort, with whom Tom was living in 1860. The 1880 census was the first to ask not where a person's parents were born. Tom and his parents were all listed as born in Ireland. Catherine was likely the person providing the information to the census taker. She has Tom's birthplace wrong (he was born in Indiana), but she likely remembered the Irish couple who died, leaving Tom to live with her niece.

- William (age 27) and Amanda *Welch* live on N. 6th St. in Terre Haute with their two children, Annie and Willie. William's occupation is listed as a "Sallon Keeper." Amanda likely provided the information for the census taker and, unaware of William's parentage, named everyone in the home as born in Indiana.

Bet. 1880 and 1990, William had a child who was born and died in childhood before the 1900 census. All evidence points to this being **Albert Welch**, born in 1882 and died 8 Oct 1884, who is listed on Woodlawn Cemetery records as the son of William Welch.

28 December 1882 Likely in preparation for his impending marriage, Tom makes his first known land purchase. He pays William W. & Cordelia Oliver $150 for a small parcel of what is part of the east ½ of the NE quarter of section 17 of Brown Twp. in Montgomery Co. I'm not a surveyor. Still, comparing old plat maps with modern satellite imagery, this small parcel would be about a mile north of Browns Valley near the present-day corner of W Indiana 234 and county road S 500 W.

31 December 1882 **Thomas W. Glenn** and **Mary Ann Todd** were married. Since it was a Sunday, the service likely occurred at the Union Primitive Baptist Church near Waveland (where the Todds were members) or at the home of James C. and Sarah F. Todd in Waveland. This is the first time I have found Tom using his middle initial.

Mary Ann Todd

3 March 1884 Tom and Mary Ann's first child, **Hattie Josephine "Josie" Glenn**, is born in Montgomery County.

2 April 1885 Thomas purchases 40 acres of land in Shelburn from Waveland residents William and Martha Cuppy for $1500. For the next three decades, Thomas would buy and sell land in Sullivan, Vigo, and Parke Counties (and, according to lore, even Montana). Some transactions appear in online newspaper archives, but others are only found in courthouse basements. It is a bit difficult to figure out just where this land was, as no township is given on the deed. I was able to locate Tom's farm in 1900 based on the 1899 plat map for Sullivan County. Given Tom's many land dealings, I'm unsure if the land on the 1899 map is the same land purchased in 1885.

28 September 1886 **Edith Gertrude Glenn** is born to Tom and Mary Ann in Shelburn.

2 April 1887 Edward W. Walsh, future owner of the E. W. Walsh Monument Company in Terre Haute and possible cousin, arrives with his family in the U.S. from Ireland.

Josie's Grave

25 February 1887 William and Amanda's fourth child, **Mayme Walsh**, is born in Terre Haute.

31 May 1890 Tom and Mary Ann's first child, **Josie Glenn**, dies at age 6. She was buried at Little Flock Cemetery in Shelburn, and the gravestone Tom and Mary Ann erected is a testament to how much they must have loved the little girl. Ten days later, the couple's grief gave way to joy.

9 June 1890 **Harry Melville Glenn**, Tom and Mary Ann's first son, is born in Shelburn. In 1918, his sister Edith would write of her brother's birth:
"Born into a home bereaved only the week before by the death of the first born daughter, he was doubly welcome filling the hearts of his sorrowing parents with a new interest in life, atoning in a measure for their recent loss and receiving in return a double share of love and affection."

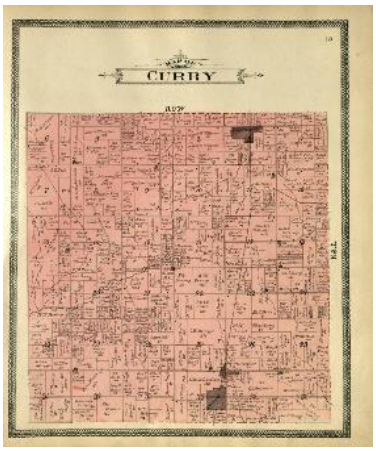
Harry & Mary Frances Glenn

13 March 1892 **Leroy Walsh** is born to William and Amanda in Terre Haute.

3 January 1894 **Mary Frances "Fanny" Glenn** is born to Tom and Mary Ann in Shelburn.

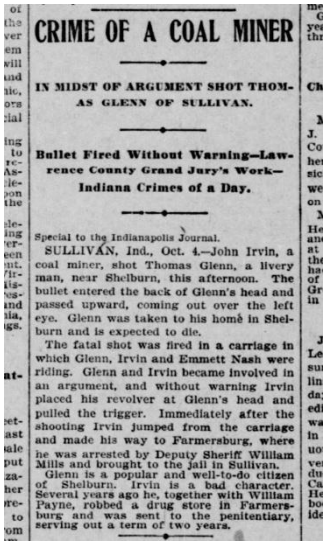
5 January 1898 **Franklin "Frank" Walsh Glenn** is born to Tom and Mary Ann in Shelburn. He is the last of that generation of Walsh/Glenn children born.

June 1900 On the *1900 US Census*



- Tom and Mary Ann live in the town of Shelburn with their four living children. Tom is a farmer who owns his farm, free and clear. Mary is shown as having given birth five times, with four still living (Josie having died in 1890). All the children have attended school except Frank, who is only 2 years old. Everyone but little Frank can read and write. According to the 1899 plat map for Sullivan Co., Tom's farm abuts Shelburn Town in Curry Twp., directly northeast of the village, on what I believe is now called E Co. Rd. 850 N.
- William and Amanda live on S. Eleventh in Terre Haute. As of this writing in 2024, that block is now home to various construction-related businesses. William works as a locomotive engineer. William is still using the name Welch. Interestingly, this census says Mandy was born in Maryland, and so were her parents. The home has four children, with the younger ones having attended school. Everyone can read and write. Mandy has given birth to five children, with four still living. The fifth child is the one who was presumably born after 1880 and died before 1900 (likely Albert).

4 October 1903



CRIME OF A COAL MINER

IN MIDST OF ARGUMENT SHOT THOMAS GLENN OF SULLIVAN.

Bullet Fired Without Warning—Lawrence County Grand Jury's Work—Indiana Crimes of a Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

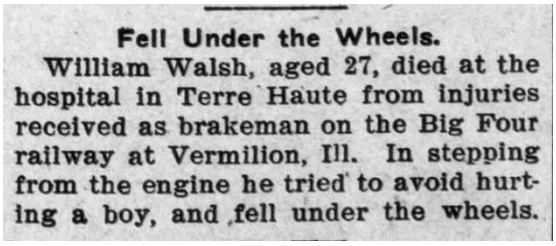
SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 4.—John Irvin, a coal miner, shot Thomas Glenn, a livery man, near Shelburn, this afternoon. The bullet entered the back of Glenn's head and passed upward, coming out over the left eye. Glenn was taken to his home in Shelburn and is expected to die.

The fatal shot was fired in a carriage in which Glenn, Irvin and Emmett Nash were riding. Glenn and Irvin became involved in an argument, and without warning Irvin placed his revolver at Glenn's head and pulled the trigger. Immediately after the shooting Irvin jumped from the carriage and made his way to Farmersburg, where he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff William Mills and brought to the jail in Sullivan.

Glenn is a popular and well-to-do citizen of Shelburn. Irvin is a bad character. Several years ago he, together with William Payne, robbed a drug store in Farmersburg and was sent to the penitentiary, serving out a term of two years.

Tom Glenn is shot! At the time, Tom was running a livery. He even appears on the 1903 U.S. list of Civil Mail Contractors, presumably to deliver parcels requiring a horse and wagon for delivery. October 4th was a Sunday. Two men, John Irwin and Emmet Nash, had hired Tom to take them to Star City, a now-abandoned coal mining town in Sullivan County. Irwin was said to be quite intoxicated. Near Delcarbo, another old, abandoned mining town, Irwin and Nash began to quarrel, and Irwin (an ex-convict) brandished a .38 caliber revolver. Sitting between the two men on the buggy's bench, Tom told him to put the gun away. Then, without warning or provocation, Irwin placed the pistol to Tom's head and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered below his left ear and, ranging upward, lodged behind his left eye. Tom, then, leaped from the buggy and used his "powerful physique" to wrestle the weapon away from his assailant. Irwin took the horse and buggy and fled the scene while Nash stayed behind to lend aid. Authorities caught the drunken Irwin in nearby Farmersburg (he eventually was sent back to prison). Tom was taken to his home in Shelburn, where doctors tended to his wound. Newspaper reports initially proclaimed that it was a fatal wound, but Tom began to recover. The doctors would not attempt surgery because of where the bullet was lodged. Newspaper reports in Sullivan and back in Waveland differ on whether Tom lost sight in one eye. My grandmother, Margaret Gregg, did not remember her grandfather being blind in one eye, but she did say he lived the rest of his life with the bullet lodged behind his eye.

5 April 1906



Fell Under the Wheels.

William Walsh, aged 27, died at the hospital in Terre Haute from injuries received as brakeman on the Big Four railway at Vermilion, Ill. In stepping from the engine he tried to avoid hurting a boy, and fell under the wheels.

William H. Walsh dies. The younger William followed his father into the railroad business, working as a brakeman for the Big Four railway, which I've was commonly used to refer to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The newspaper doesn't give much detail. He worked in Vermillion, IL, just across the State border from Terre Haute. While exiting a train engine, William seems to have side-stepped to avoid hurting a boy, lost his footing, and fallen under the train's wheels. He remarkably survived long enough to be taken to a hospital in Terre Haute, where he died later that day. William was 27. He was buried in the Walsh family plot at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute.

14 September 1909

Anna E. Walsh marries **Oliver Morton Jones** (1864-1937) in Terre Haute. Oliver was the son of John Jones and Mary Shepherd. John and Mary Jones were the same couple with whom William Walsh lived in 1860. The newlywed couple (Anna, 31, and Oliver, 44) resided in Brown Twp., Montgomery Co., and had no children.

April 1910

On the *1910 US Census*

- Tom (52) and Mary (51) still live in Shelburn with their four living children. Interestingly, Tom is not listed as having an occupation. Edith (23) is a teacher at a Common School, and Harry (19) is a laborer. Fanny (16) and Frank (12) are not shown as currently attending school (perhaps because it's summer), but they have attended within the last year. In the years

before this census, Tom appears to have bought and sold a lot of land near Shelburn. This was likely in preparation for his move to Terre Haute, where we find him a year later.

- William (56) and Amanda (53) live at 1904 Liberty Avenue in Terre Haute. As of writing this in 2024, that address is a vacant lot. William works as a moving van driver. Also, in the home are two of their children: Mayme (22) and Leroy (18), who works as a laborer in a "Glasshouse". On this census, Mandy is listed as having given birth five times, with three still alive, William H. having died four years earlier.

5 September 1911

Mary Frances "Fanny" Glenn marries **Andrew J. Gregg** in Terre Haute. Andrew Jackson Gregg was born on 5 May 1889 in Knightsville, Clay, IN, the son of **Thomas Gregg, Jr.** and **Sarah Rebecca Luehm.** His father died nine years earlier under questionable circumstances (see my write-up on them for more details), but his mother and family still lived in Shelburn. In fact, Sarah (Luehm) Gregg would live until 1946, dying at age 92.

Fanny Glenn & Andrew J. Gregg

Fanny was the first of the Glenn children to wed, but the circumstances seem less than ideal. It appears to have been a "shotgun" wedding. Tom had to sign his consent to the marriage as Fanny was only 17 years old at the time, and the marriage took place in a courthouse, not before a minister. The reason for the hasty nuptials is made clear when Fanny gives birth to the couple's first child just five months later.

On the marriage application, Fanny's address is given as 1429 S. 25th St. in Terre Haute. So, Tom and Mary moved from Shelburn to Terre Haute sometime between the census in April 1910 and Fanny's wedding in September 1911. As of 2024, the home at 1429 S. 25th St. still stands. The front of the building was home to a barbecue takeout joint (now out of business), and the rear of the building houses a daycare business.

24 November 1911

Edith Gertrude Glenn marries **James Webster "Web" Chowning** in Terre Haute. He was born on 29 May 1875 in Indiana, the son of Lewis Henry Chowning and Fidella Liston, and died on 4 May 1966 in Rockville. Unlike her sister's shotgun wedding two months prior, Edith's appears to have been a proper wedding. The couple initially lived in a cottage built by Web in Fairbanks, in Sullivan County, northeast of Shelburn. However, later, they would move to a farm near Catlin in Parke County, possibly on land purchased by Tom Glenn.

Edith G. Glenn

Edith and Web would have five children, all born while Tom and Mary Ann were still alive:

1. **James Glenn Chowning** – b. 24 Dec 1913, Fairbanks, Sullivan Co.; d. 12 Jan 1928, Racoon Twp., Parke Co. The cause of death was given as

erysipelas of the face, a bacterial infection easily treatable with modern antibiotics. He was buried at Chowning Cemetery in Sullivan County.

2. **Mary Frances Chowning** – b. 28 Aug 1915, Fairbanks, Sullivan Co.; d. of a stroke on 4 April 1993 at her home in Rockville and was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute. She married Thomas Roscoe Earl on 20 Feb 1936 in Rosedale, Parke Co. Roscoe was born on 25 Dec 1909, the son of William Davis Earl, Sr. and Elizabeth Belle Cox. He died on 15 May 1972 in Rockville.

Mary Franes Chowning

Mary Frances and Roscoe had five children:
   i. Thomas Richard Earl, b. 1937
   ii. Patricia Ann Earl (1938-1998)
   iii. Sharon Rose Earl, b. 1940
   iv. James Michael Earl (1950-1950)
   v. Robert Neil Earl, b. 1951

3. **Richard Lewis Chowning** – b. 12 Aug 1917 in Shelburn (though it may have been Fairbanks), d. 26 Nov 2001 in Ogden, Weber, UT, and buried in Lindquist Memorial Park in Layton, Davis, UT. He married Etta (Hatch) Sullivan in Kodiak, Kodiak, AK, on 25 Jul 1952. She was the daughter of Ira Starns Hatch and Alba Marshall.

   Etta had a daughter from her first marriage. Richard and Etta had only one child:
   i. Richard Lewis Chowning, Jr., b. 1954

4. **Sarah Elizabeth Chowning** – b. 5 Apr 1920 in Parke County, d. 30 Jul 1970, Butlerville, Jennings Co., IN. She was buried in Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville. Sarah suffered from "Mental retardation" and died of asphyxia at Muscatatuck State Hospital.
5. **Katherine Louise Chowning** – b. 23 Mar 1923 in Parke County, d. 12 Mar 2013 in Indianapolis, Marion Co. She was buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville. Katherine served as a stenographer during WWII and then spent 37 years as a public school teacher in Indianapolis until her retirement in 1987. She never married nor had children.
6. **Barbara Ann Chowning** – b. 13 Feb 1929 in Parke Co., d. 14 Oct 2014 in Rockville. She married Albert Thomas "Hap" Ames, Jr., in Greenwood, Johnson Co, IN, on 19 May 1951. Hap was the son of Albert Thomas Ames, Sr. and F. Miskell Jeffries. Though married 63 years before Barb's death, the couple never had children. They are buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville.

   [*Author's note: Barb and Hap lived on the road between Rosedale and Rockville. Growing up, when visiting Rosedale, we often stopped at their home so my father, Thomas Andrew Branum, could visit with Hap and his cousin, Barb.*]

20 September 1913 **Margaret Gregg** is born to Andrew and Fanny (Glenn) Gregg in Terre Haute. She was born two years after her sister, who died shortly after birth. She was the first of Tom and Mary Ann's grandchildren to survive until adulthood.

Margaret Gregg

10 March 2014 Unfortunately, the joy of Margaret's birth was soon followed by sorrow as **Andrew Gregg** was seriously injured when Margaret was only six months old. Andrew was working as a coal miner in the Grant Mine in New Goshen, northwest of Terre Haute. He came from a family of coal miners. Most newspaper reports only say that he was hurt in an accident. But there is one account that a ceiling gave way, crushing Andrew and breaking his back. Andrew was taken to St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute. He lingered for three days, finally dying from his injuries on Friday, March 13. Coal mining was a dangerous occupation. At least three of my ancestors died in mine accidents. Seven years earlier, in 1907, Terre Haute newspapers mentioned that Andrew was injured in another mining accident. Andrew was only 24 years old when he died.

Fanny and Andrew appear to have been living with Tom and Mary Ann in Terre Haute, based on the birth certificates of their two daughters. Fanny was now a widow with an infant daughter and continued living with her parents. Margaret Gregg, my grandmother, spent all her childhood living with her grandparents.

1915 **Harry M. Glenn** starts a professional baseball career. Harry had been a standout athlete in high school, excelling at many sports and earning the nickname "Husky" due to his 6'1", 200 lb. muscular build. Harry played primarily in the minor leagues, including with the Indianapolis Indians. However, in 1915, he played six games in the majors for the National League's St. Louis Cardinals. This garnered him an entry in The Baseball Encyclopedia. He played catcher, and in his six games, batted .313, with 1 run, 1 RBI, and 3 walks. Despite putting up decent numbers, the Cardinals did not re-sign Harry. In 1916 and 1917, he played for the American Association's minor league club in St. Paul, MN. Of course, though, the war was raging in Europe, and it would bring an end to Harry's baseball career.

Harry Glenn

1917 **Harry Glenn** and **Leroy Walsh** both enter the World War I draft. Harry registered for the draft on 28 May 1917 in St. Paul, and Leroy registered on 5 June 1917 in Terre Haute. Leroy's application for a military gravestone says he entered the Army on 18 May 1918 and was discharged on 31 July 1919. He was a Private in the 69th Transportation Corps. It is unclear if Leroy served overseas. Harry entered the service on 27 June 1918 and was assigned to the Signal Corps. In the fall of 1918, he was a private in training to become an aviation mechanic at Fort Snelling in St. Paul. He would never leave the Army.

Harry & Leroy's Draft Cards

12 October 1918 **Harry Melville Glenn** dies at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Ramsey, MN. About ten days before his death, Harry fell ill with the Spanish Flu that would soon wreak havoc across the globe. But young and strong, he fought hard to recover. Tom Glenn and a family friend, Mr. Tipping, traveled to Minnesota to be at Harry's side. After ten days of fighting, Harry died of pneumonia brought on by the flu. He was 28 years old.

Harry's death devastated the family. He was so strong, handsome, and charming. My grandmother, Margaret, was only a small child, but she remembered the grief that fell upon the family when news arrived of his passing.

Harry M. Glenn
1890-1918

[*Author's Note: In the mid-to-late 1990s, my father came home from visiting his mother, Margaret Gregg, and he gave me a box my grandmother wanted me to have, Harry's keepsakes. When I next saw Grandma, on a visit to gather family stories and look at old photos, she told me that, after much thought, she felt I would be a worthy guardian of her Uncle Harry's possessions. To the Glenn family, these were like Holy relics. Being in my 20s at the time, I didn't fully appreciate how important that gesture was to her. Harry's possessions include some friendly letters, his baseball contracts, and some worthless stock certificates. I also have his personal photo album, which is filled with pictures of friends, other ballplayers, lots of pretty girls, and generally young people who are full of life. The greatest treasures are the tri-fold U.S. flag that draped his coffin, the Gold Star given to his parents (as he died while serving his country), and a large, framed portrait of Harry in his military uniform. On the back of the picture, I discovered a eulogy his sister, Edith, had hand-written, which is a moving tribute to her departed brother. To honor my grandmother's wishes, I revere Harry's possessions. His portrait still hangs on my wall today, and if guardian angels exist, I believe he is mine.*]

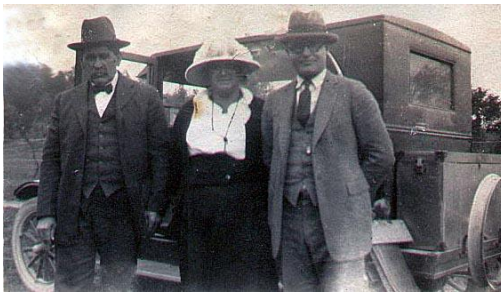
c. 1919 Tom and Mary Ann moved to Parke County. The rough date is derived from Tom appearing in the 1918 Terre Haute City Directory but not the one for 1919, and we find Tom and Mary Ann in Parke County on the 1920 census. One can only speculate about the reason for the move, but there were likely multiple factors, chiefly to be closer to their daughter Edith. With Harry's death and Frank soon leaving for Washington, their ties to Terre Haute were not as strong. Parke County is north of Terre Haute, between Vigo and Montgomery Counties. So, by moving to Parke County, they could be near Edith and conveniently located to stay in touch with William Walsh's family in Terre Haute and Mary Ann's Todd relatives, and his adoptive Glenn family in Waveland.

January 1920, On the *1920 US Census*

- Tom (62) and Mary (61) on the Catlin Road in Raccoon Twp. in Parke County. Catlin is located in the extreme northwest corner of Raccoon Township, steps away from both Adams and Florida Townships. The Catlin Road is a winding country road that connects Catlin and Rockville. Once a thriving small village, Catlin declined in the mid-1900s when rail service ended. Also in the home are their widowed daughter, Mary Frances (26), with her young daughter, Margaret (6), and son, Frank (22). Tom is listed as a farmer. Mary Ann has no occupation, and Fanny is listed as Housekeeping. Frank has no occupation, having completed his undergraduate education at the Indiana State Normal School (now Indiana State University). As the 1920 and 1930 censuses give some seemingly contradictory information regarding the location of Tom's, the plat map for Raccoon Twp. in 1925 is illuminating. Tom appears to own almost the entirety of the township's Section 8. In addition to two parcels bearing Tom's name. Just north is a farm in the name of E. Chowning (Edith), and to the east is a large parcel in the name of F. Gregg (Fanny). So, it would appear that Tom purchased land for his two daughters.

- William (65) and Amanda (62) still live at 1904 Liberty Avenue in Terre Haute. William is a watchman for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Both of William's parents are listed as born in Ireland, while Tom's parents are listed as born in Indiana. This isn't surprising. Often, the information given to the census taker was provided by the female in the home as the men were at work. Mary Ann likely knew little of Tom's parents. William was old enough to have some memories of his parents, at least, and Mandy was likely told stories. Also in the home are two of William and Mary Ann's grown children: Mayme (33), who works as a clerk in a local grocery store, and Leroy (29), who is a switchman and also works for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

c. 1920 **Frank Glenn** goes to Washington. After completing his undergraduate education at the Indiana State Normal School (now Indiana State University), he was admitted to Georgetown University Law School in Washington. He excelled at law school, was admitted before the U.S. Supreme Court, and was invited to visit President Calvin Coolidge at the White House in 1925. By 1930, he was practicing law in Chicago and later settled in Bethesda, MD, where he worked for an insurance company (and, this is just my guess, for the U.S. government during World War II).



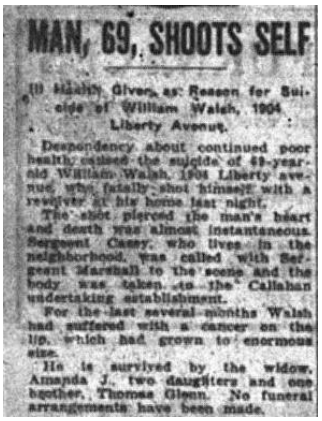
Tom, Mary Ann & Frank Glenn

16 April 1923

Mary Frances Glenn marries **Frederick A. Jackman** in Parke County. Fred (b. 1900) was the son of Charles S. Jackman and Martha A. Mason. Fanny and Margaret went to live with Fred in Minshall, Parke Co., IN, and Fanny gave birth to **Ruth Anne Jackman** in 1924, the couple's only child. What became of the farm in her name next to her father is unknown, but I believe it was passed to Edith.

13 May 1923

William Walsh commits suicide! On the night of Sunday, 13 May, William shot himself in the heart, dying almost instantly at the family home at 1904 Liberty Avenue. Newspaper articles report that he was despondent over declining health, particularly a cancerous growth on his lip that had grown to "enormous" size. Articles say he was survived by his widow [*Mandy*], two daughters [*Anna and Mayme*], one son [*Leroy*], and a brother named Thomas Glenn. William was 69 years old and was buried in the Walsh family plot at Highland Lawn Cemetery.



MAN, 69, SHOOTS SELF

(Ill Health Given as Reason for Suicide of William Walsh, 1904 Liberty Avenue.

Despondency about continued poor health caused the suicide of 69-year-old William Walsh, 1904 Liberty avenue, who fatally shot himself with a revolver at his home last night.

The shot pierced the man's heart and death was almost instantaneous. Sergeant Casey, who lives in the neighborhood, was called with Sergeant Marshall to the scene and the body was taken to the Callahan undertaking establishment.

For the last several months Walsh had suffered with a cancer on the lip, which had grown to enormous size.

He is survived by the widow, Amanda J., two daughters and one brother, Thomas Glenn. No funeral arrangements have been made.

1924

Mayme Walsh marries **Washington E. Wolfe** (1873-1957). He was the son of Levi Wolfe and Martha Anne Gilman of Paxton in Sullivan County. This was Washington's second marriage, his first wife, Luella Caldwell, having died a year earlier. Mayme was 37 years old at the time of her first marriage.

A year later (22 Oct 1925), Mayme had a stillborn child, **William J. Wolfe**. Then, on 6 January 1927, at the age of 39, Mayme gave birth to **Warren Elvin Wolfe** in Terre Haute. Warren would be William Walsh's only grandchild.

Warren Elvin Walsh married **Martha Ann Washburn** on 17 October 1950 in Terre Haute. She was born on 21 Oct 1930 in Farmersburg, Sullivan, IN, the daughter of Leslie H. Washburn and Eliza Belle Correll. Martha died in Terre Haute on 6 Mar 2003, and Warren died on 14 January 1996. They are buried together at Highland Lawn Cemetery. Together, they had children:

1. Carol Wolfe, b. 1952
2. Michael Warren Wolfe (1953-2017)
3. Elizabeth Wolfe, b. 1955

26 March 1927

Mary Frances (Glenn) Gregg Jackman dies. Fanny contracted tuberculosis and had been ill for two years. She was taken to the Parke County Sanitorium in Rockville to seek medical aid, but she was rejected because she was a "bed" patient. The sanitorium only accepted "walking" patients and sent her home, as there was nothing doctors could do. Essentially, they sent her home to die. The family tried to mimic the sterile environment of the sanatorium by thoroughly scrubbing the house from top to bottom. It was to no avail. Fanny was only 33 years old when she passed. Yet again, Tom and Mary Ann were stricken with grief.

Mary Frances (Glenn) Gregg Jackman & Margaret Gregg

Mary Frances Glenn was married twice and bore a daughter to each husband. Her daughter, Margaret, said her mother lost two children in infancy, though I

only have a record of one. After Fanny died, Margaret went to live with her grandparents, Tom and Mary Ann. Ruth Anne Jackman, according to her son, Roger [*we spoke by phone in Dec. 2024*], was sent to live with a couple who owned a restaurant in Rockville. Fred Jackman had to get settled first. He purchased a small house in Bridgeton, IN, for an $800 mortgage from the mining company he worked for. By 1930, Fred remarried, and Ruth Anne lived with her father and stepmother.

Mary Frances Glenn was born on 3 January 1894 in Shelburn and died on 26 Mar 1927 in Minshall, Parke, Indiana. She was buried in the Glenn family plot at Highland Lawn Cemetery. Fanny married:

(1) **Andrew Jackson Gregg** (1890-1914)
   1. Mary Frances Gregg (1912-1912)
   2. ***Margaret Gregg** (1913-2023)

(2) Frederick Arthur Jackman (1900-1969)
   3. Ruth Anne Jackman (1924-1985)

***** Of the dozen grandchildren born to Tom and Mary Ann, I am singling Margaret out for special attention for two reasons. First, she was my grandmother, and I'm writing this. So, I'm allowed. Second, aside from the four years Fanny was married to Fred Jackman, Margaret would spend her entire childhood in her grandparents' home. She cared for them in old age and would later raise her own children in the home that once belonged to her grandparents. Much of what I learned about Tom and Mary Ann came from Grandma's recollections.

Margaret (Gregg) Branum

Margaret Gregg was born in Terre Haute on 20 September 1913 and died on 8 November 2003 in Noblesville, Hamilton, Indiana (where she moved to be close to her son, Tom, named after her grandfather). On 10 December 1935, she married **Delmer Branum** in Rosedale. He was born on 10 January 1907 in Somerset, Pulaski, KY, and died on 9 November 1992 in Terre Haute. He was the son of **Joseph Branum** (1869-1919) and **Rosa Cotton** (1874-1916). They are buried together in Rosedale Cemetery. The couple had three sons:

1. **Thomas Andrew Branum** was born on 6 March 1937 in Clinton, Vermillion, IN, and died on 7 February 2022 in Noblesville. He married **Linda Lou Gardner** in 1958 in Terre Haute. She was born 19 July 1939 in Terre Haute, the daughter of **Harry Allen Gardner** (1907-1997) and **Ethel Lucille Nicholson** (1908-1993), and died in Noblesville on 31 January 2024. Their remains are interred together in the Heartland Church Columbarium in Fishers, Hamilton, IN. They had three children (including your author):
   i. Kimberly Ruth Branum, b. 1960
   ii. Thomas Andrew Branum, Jr., b. 1962
   iii. Gregg Gardner Branum, b. 1967
2. **James Edward Branum** was born in Rosedale on 26 June 1938 and died in Springfield, Sangamon, IL, on 27 June 1972. In Terre Haute in 1959, he married **Judith Arlene Jackson** (b. 1939), the daughter of Donald Charles Jackson and Lois Kathryn Anthony. Jim and Judy had two children. Jim died in 1972 following a failed kidney transplant. Uncle Jim was buried next to his parents in Rosedale

Cemetery. After Jim's death, Judy remarried in 1975 and had one daughter (Elizabeth Kelley).

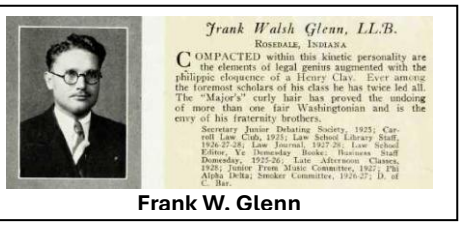
Children of James E. Branum and Judith A. Jackson:

i. James Donald Branum, b. 1960
ii. Julie Arlene Branum, b. 1963

3. **Joseph Franklin Branum** was born in Bridgeton, Parke, IN, on 25 September 1940 and died in Rosedale on 11 September 1996. He was buried in Rosedale Cemetery beside his parents and brother, Jim. Uncle Joe was deaf from early childhood, never married, and never had children.

1928

Frank W. Glenn graduates from Georgetown Law School. His entry from his graduation yearbook lists him as prominent in many campus organizations.


Frank Walsh Glenn, LL.B.
ROSEDALE, INDIANA
COMPACTED within this kinetic personality are the elements of legal genius augmented with the philippic eloquence of a Henry Clay. Ever among the foremost scholars of his class he has twice led all. The "Major's" curly hair has proved the undoing of more than one fair Washingtonian and is the envy of his fraternity brothers.
Secretary Junior Debating Society, 1925; Carroll Law Club, 1925; Law School Library Staff, 1926-27-28; Law Journal, 1927-28; Law School Editor, Ye Domesday Books; Business Staff Domesday, 1925-26; Late Afternoon Classes, 1928; Junior Prom Music Committee, 1927; Phi Alpha Delta; Smoker Committee, 1926-27; D. of C. Bar.
Frank W. Glenn

April 1930

On the *1930 US Census*

- Tom (72) and Mary (71) live in Adams Twp. in Parke County, just outside Catlin, where Tom is listed as a farmer. The only other person in the home is their now-orphaned granddaughter, Margaret Gregg (16). By 1930, the couple had only two living children: 1) Edith, who lives on the other side of Catlin with her husband and five children (the oldest, J. Glenn Chowning, having died in 1928), and 2) Frank, who is working as a lawyer in Chicago and likely preparing for his upcoming wedding. The Glenns live on "Bethel Church Road, turning SE to Rockville & Catlin Road." There is no Bethel Church Road today, but there is a New Bethel Church outside Catlin, so the best I can surmise is that they lived on what is now called County Road 275 S. As mentioned in the entry for the 1920 census, the census taken may not have the location correct.
- A widowed Amanda Walsh (73) still lives at 1904 Liberty Avenue in Terre Haute with her son, Leroy (38). Leroy works as a railroad watchman. Of Amanda's other surviving children, Anna and Oliver Jones live in Brown Twp. in Montgomery Co., and Mayme (41) lives nearby in Terre Haute with her husband, Washington, and their three-year-old son, Warren.

25 October 1930

Frank Walsh marries **Helen Elizabeth Tinsman** (1901-1975) at the Vermont Avenue Christian Church in Washington, D.C. She was the daughter of John Fine Tinsman and Alice Ruth Robinson. The marriage warranted coverage in the Washington society pages, including descriptions of the gowns worn. Of the out-of-town guests, Frank's parents are not listed. Being in their 70s, they were probably not healthy enough for the journey. Searching for the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, I found that the building now appears home to the Mount Olivet Lutheran Church.

Vermont Ave Christian Church, DC

Frank and Helen would make their home in Bethesda, MD, and have three children, one while Tom Glenn was still living:

1. **Todd Rensselaer Glenn**– b. 17 Jun 1933, Washington, D.C.; d. 28 Jul 2024, Arlington Heights, Cook, IL. He married **Katherine Elisabeth Brooks** on 3 Sep 1960 in Rye, Westchester, NY. She was b. 9 Dec 1939; d. 28 Apr 2023.

She was the daughter of George Freeman Brooks and Katherine Jane Weinman.

Todd and Katherine had three children:

i. Elisabeth Glenn, b. 1963
ii. Stephen R. Glenn, b. 1966
iii. Carolyn W. Glenn, b 1975

2. **Denny Walsh Glenn** – b. 2 Jun 1936, Washington, DC; d. 5 July 1977, Goleta, Santa Barbara, CA
3. **Nancy Lee Glenn** – b. 29 May 1939, Bethesda, MD. She married (1) **Joseph Theophiel Raiche** in Jun 1961. He was born on 8 November 1939 and died on 8 December 2008. They divorced in 1988. Nancy married (2) Jack L. Brooks (1936-2000)

Nancy and Joseph Raiche had three children:

i. Renee A. Raiche
ii. Beth J. Raiche
iii. Joseph G. Raiche

c. 1931

Tom and Mary Ann Glenn purchase and move into a small house in Rosedale. I do not have the exact date of the real estate transaction. That will require a trip to the Parke County courthouse in Rockville. We know it was after the 1930 census and before Tom died in 1934. Age and Tom's inability to farm his land likely precipitated the move to a home in town. The property was located at the corner of Middle St. and Denmon St. in Rosedale and comprised 3-4 lots. The house included one bedroom, a parlor, a dining room, and a kitchen. Indoor plumbing was not added until the 1950s by Margaret Gregg's husband, Delmer Branum. The property included the house, a smokehouse, a small barn, and a large vegetable garden. Years later, Margaret's deaf son, Joseph F. Branum, would live in a mobile home at the rear of the property. The house remained in the family until 2000, when Margaret moved to Hamilton County, Indiana, to be close to her son, Tom Branum. At the same time, the house burned down from an electrical fire, leaving an empty space where Tom and Mary Ann once lived.

The Rosedale House

Back (L-R)L Margaret Gregg, Mary F. Chowning, Edith (Glenn) Chowning, Mary A.(Todd) Glenn,
Helen (Tinsman) Glenn, Dick Chowning, Thomas W. Glenn, Web Chowning
Front: Katerine Chowning, Barbara A. Chowning, Sarah E. Chowning

The Glenn Family, c. 1931 (*Frank Glenn likely took the photo)*

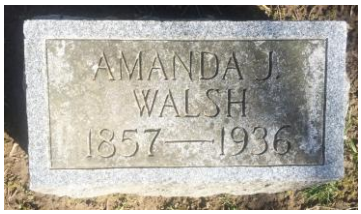
2 April 1934

Thomas W. Glenn dies in Rosedale. The official cause on his death certificate is given as a cerebral hemorrhage. My grandmother reported that some time previously, he had suffered a stroke. This likely led to the hemorrhage from which he died. His funeral was held at the family home in Rosedale. A friend of his from Terre Haute, Thomas Newiew, delivered his eulogy, with information presumably provided by Edith (Glenn) Chowning. Thomas Glenn was laid to rest in the Glenn family plot at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, about 150 feet away from the Walsh family plot of his brother. Tom was 76 years old.

Following her husband's death, Mary Ann and Margaret continued to live in the Glenns' Rosedale home. Even after Margaret married a year and a half later, she continued to live with her granddaughter until her death.

2 February 1936

Amanda Jane (Record) Walsh dies in Terre Haute. Her death certificate names her cause of death as a cerebral hemorrhage. At the time of her death, she was living with her daughter, Mayme Wolfe, at her 1st Avenue home. Leroy, however, remained in the Liberty Ave. house. Why she left the Walsh home on Liberty Ave. is unknown. Perhaps she was in declining health and needed the caring love of her daughter. Mandy was 79 and buried next to her husband at Highland Lawn Cemetery.



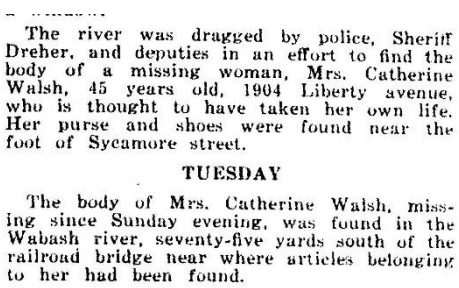
Mandy's Grave

2 June 1937

Leroy Walsh marries **Catherine Donovan** in Terre Haute. Her parents, David P. Donovan and Anastasia M. Hagerty, were immigrants from Wales, and she was born in Pennsylvania in 1893. Leroy was 45, and Catherine was 44. After they wed, the couple moved into the home that once belonged to his parents on Liberty Avenue. The marriage would be short-lived as tragedy would again strike the home.

25 June 1939

Just two years after marrying Leroy, Catherine (Donovan) Walsh dies. It would be a lie to say that the circumstances of Catherine's death don't seem suspicious to me, but all I have to go on is the newspaper accounts and Catherine's death certificate. On the evening of Sunday, 24 June, Catherine was reported missing. Her purse and shoes were found at the foot of Sycamore Street, near a railroad bridge crossing the Wabash River. The police dragged the river and found her body on Tuesday near the railroad crossing. The Vigo County coroner ruled her death a suicide by drowning.



The river was dragged by police, Sheriff Dreher, and deputies in an effort to find the body of a missing woman, Mrs. Catherine Walsh, 45 years old, 1904 Liberty avenue, who is thought to have taken her own life. Her purse and shoes were found near the foot of Sycamore street.

TUESDAY

The body of Mrs. Catherine Walsh, missing since Sunday evening, was found in the Wabash river, seventy-five yards south of the railroad bridge near where articles belonging to her had been found.

I have no basis for my suspicions about her death, except years of seeing wives on the news who died under odd circumstances, only to discover later that the husband was involved. Nothing supports my suspicion, and I don't know Catherine's mental state. I have been unable to find Leroy on the 1940 census, but in 1942, he registered for the draft for WWII in what was called the "Old Man's Draft Registration." This was for men who were too old to fight but worked in an industry that could support the war effort, including railroad workers. His residence is given as the old Liberty Avenue home, he works for the Milwaukee Railroad, and Mayme is listed as his next of kin.

April-June 1940

On the *1940 US Census*

- Tom has passed, but Mary Ann (81) is living with her granddaughter, Margaret (26), and her husband, Delmer Branum (32), and their first two sons, Thomas (3) and James (1). The Rosedale house remained in Mary Ann's possession, but Delmer was a farmer, so the family lived somewhere between Rosedale and Bridgeton in Parke Co.

  [*Sometime in the 1990s, while riding with my father, he pointed to a dirt path leading into some woods and said, "We used to live back there." I don't remember where exactly that was, and I didn't have a map with me. However, when Delmer arrived in Parke County in the 1930s, he worked for and lived with Antone "Tone" Hartman at Raccoon Creek Bottoms. Needless to say, there is no place specifically called that. Raccoon Creek consists of uplands and bottoms. The Big Racoon Creek Bottoms are in southwest Raccoon Twp., southwest of Bridgeton, and are known for their rich alluvial soil. Checking a 1925 plat map for Parke Co., the Hartman family owned large farms in the area. Tone Hartman's land was near the intersection of what are now called Crane and Deer Roads. If Delmer still worked for Tone or one of his relatives, Mary Ann would have been living in this area*.]

  Tom and Mary Ann still had two living children. Edith (53) and Web (65) Chowning were still living near Catlin with four of their six children – Richard (22), Betty (21), Kathryn (17), and Barbara (11). Glenn Chowning had died, and Mary Frances (Chowning) Earl was married. Frank (42) and Helen (39) Glenn are living on Fairfax Road in Bethesda, MD, with their three children – Todd (6), Denny (5), and Nancy (1).

- By 1940, William and Mandy had passed, but three of their children survived them. I cannot locate Leroy on the census for that year, but he must still be living in the Liberty Avenue house, as that is the address he gives on the 1942 "Old Man's Draft Registration." Being alone, he was probably at work when the census taker came knocking. Anna (Walsh) Jones (62), now a widow, Oliver having died in 1937, lives alone at 1833 S. 3rd St. in Terre Haute. In 2024, there is a car wash at that address. Mayme (57) and Washington Wolfe (66) are living at 2218 S. 20th St. in Terre Haute with their only son, Warren (13). That small house still stands.

Mary Ann (seated) with Edith Chowning, Mary Frances & Dick Earl

14 October 1941 **Mary Ann (Todd) Glenn** dies at the home of her granddaughter, Margaret (Gregg) Branum. She was 83 years old. The official cause of death of cause of death was a cerebral hemorrhage (which seems to be a theme), indicating she likely suffered a stroke. Though she was living with her granddaughter, the informant for her death certificate was her daughter, Edith. So, family likely surrounded her when she passed. My father, who was only four and a half at the time, only had vague memories of her passing but did remember her casket (unembalmed, apparently, as he said, it started to smell) being laid out in the living room in preparation for the funeral. Following her funeral at the Rosedale Baptist Church, she was laid to rest next to her husband of over fifty years at Highland Lawn Cemetery.

20 April 1947 **Leroy Walsh** dies. At the time, he was a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Indianapolis. How long he had been a patient there is unknown. The official cause of death is pulmonary infarction with hypertensive cardiac failure. He does not appear to have had family or friends present when he died, as the person providing the information for his death certificate (an office clerk, apparently) did not know the names of his parents. Leroy was 55 years old and was buried with the Walsh family at Highland Lawn Cemetery.

Leroy's Grave

25 November 1955 **Mayme (Walsh) Wolfe** dies at St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute. The cause of death is given as acute cardiac decomp, combined with heart disease and diabetes. Her final residence was a home at 2218 Liberty Avenue, just a few blocks from where William and Mandy had raised their family. Mayme was 68 years old. Washington would follow his wife in death two years later, and they are buried next to one another in the now-burgeoning Walsh family plot at Highland Lawn.

Mayme's Grave

14 February 1957

Anna E. (Walsh) Jones dies at Logansport State Hospital in Cass County, Indiana. She was 79 years old. Her death certificate names the cause as acute pulmonary edema, with several contributing factors, including heart disease, obesity, and "senile brain disease." Logansport State Hospital is a psychiatric facility, so senile brain disease may indicate she suffered from a form of dementia or Alzheimer's before those conditions were better understood. The informant for her death certificate is her nephew, Warren E. Wolfe.

This last part is interesting. Warren Wolfe, being the informant for Anna's death certificate, indicates the Walsh sisters remained close. On the other hand, it makes one wonder how much interaction William and Tom's children had with one another. Tom and William certainly interacted. Tom is mentioned in newspaper articles when William commits suicide. Tom's obituary mentions he is survived by two nieces and a nephew (Anna, Mayme, and Leroy), and William is mentioned in Tom's eulogy. My grandmother was only 10 years old when William died. She always kept in contact with her cousins, not just on her Glenn side but also the family of her father, who died when she was six months old. Yet, I never heard Grandma mention her Walsh cousins, except for the supposed kinship with those of the monument company. Also, I have found no photos that identify any of the Walshes (identify being the keyword; they may be in photos, but when asked, Grandma didn't know who they were). If any pictures of the brothers together exist, they are likely in the possession of one of the descendants of Edith (Glenn) Chowning or a Wolfe descendant.

With Anna's death, Warren E. Wolfe became the sole heir of William Walsh's bloodline. He would have three children, and today, an unknown number of descendants trace their lineage to William through his only grandchild.

24 May 1958

Franklin Walsh Glenn dies in Evanston, Illinois. He was just 60 years old. At the time of his death, the family lived at 3116 Hartzell St. in Evanston. The home still stands today. Frank was working as a claims adjuster for Kemper Insurance at the time. Both of his sons, Todd and Denny, attended Northwestern University in Evanston. According to his obituary in *The Chicago Tribune*, a private funeral was to be held on Monday, June 2, 1958, in Washington. His grandson told me that Frank was buried in Evanston. Helen would live another 27 years, dying in Los Angeles, CA, in 1975. Frank was a man of great intelligence but few words. Recently, a story was related to me by Frank's grandson, Steve Glenn. Frank would take his son, Todd, fishing. Later, when asked what they talked about, Todd would say, "Nothing. Just fished."

Frank Glenn

9 January 1974

Edith (Glenn) Chowning dies at Castle Shannon Nursing Home in Rockville. She was 87 years old. Edith and Web were buried in the same section (#14) as her parents. She was the last surviving child of William Walsh or Thomas W. Glenn. Edith was survived by four children, six grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

Edith Chowning

Each of the five children of Tom and Mary Ann Glenn was quite different. Josie died so young, representing loss and unfulfilled promise. Harry was a prodigious, outgoing, athletic son. Fanny was the impulsive younger daughter. Yet, her youthful recklessness was tempered by loss and grief, bringing her closer to her parents. While Harry was the family's kind-hearted jock, Frank was the studious intellectual. A man with his outstanding intelligence and abilities wasn't meant for life as a farmer. Edith was the responsible older daughter, preserving family history and remaining close to her parents.

Combined, Tom and William fathered ten children. The only descendants of William still alive today are through his daughter Mayme. Thomas has descendants through Edith, Mary Frances, and Frank. Just how many Walsh/Glenn descendants there are today is unknown, and the number continues to grow.

Part III:

Descendants of Thomas Glenn & William Walsh

This final section is a traditional genealogical descendant report. When I started this project, I never intended to do this. There are two types of genealogy. The first and most common type traces the ancestors of a single person, usually oneself. The second type starts in the past and traces the descendants of a person in history. One might trace the descendants of someone who arrived on the Mayflower or all descendants of a single immigrant or historical figure. This became popular in the late 19th and early 20th century, and such works (often done by academics) have proven invaluable in my own family history research. The main reason such works became popular at the time was that there were still living links to those who fought in the American Revolution. There were elderly people still alive who knew their grandfathers and heard stories as children of their grandfathers' exploits during the war.

I was never interested in doing such research myself. This happened organically when I confirmed that Tom Glenn and William Walsh were brothers. I wondered if there were any living descendants of William's. And, because I tend to get carried away, I decided to learn what I could about Tom Glenn's descendants. I knew who his children and grandchildren were, but that's where my information ended. It turns out that tracking the deceased is easier in many ways than tracking the living. This is because dead people don't tend to move around much. Their story is complete, whatever record there is of it. They don't have new spouses or new children. There was the added challenge that each State differs on when information is made publicly available, such as birth and marriage records. So, this was pieced together with information I already had and new information I discovered. I augmented this with available online resources, marriage records, obituaries, newspaper reports, internet searches, and social media.

I did have help from a few people who filled in the gaps on their branch of our family tree. So, I thank Steve Glenn (Manassas, VA) for his information on Frank Glenn's children, Matt Chowning (Mantua, UT), and Richard Chowning, Jr. (Clearfield, UT), for details on the Chownings in Utah. I also had the privilege of speaking by phone with a few members of older generations. For that, I thank Roger Pyle (Hickory, NC), Dick Earl (Hernando, MS), Sharon Earl Lockridge (Pendleton, IN), and Marilyn Pyle Rode (Rockville, IN & Chandler, AZ).

Of the hundreds of names in this report, I only know (knew) about a dozen personally, and that includes my parents, grandparents, and siblings. I met a few others when I was younger, not knowing who they were or what the connections were at the time. So, I hope no one feels violated by my taking a peek into their lives. To protect the privacy of the living, I largely limited this to earlier generations, providing little detail on current generations (people born primarily in the 1960s and 1970s) or their children. That information is on my Ancestry tree but marked as "private" for living individuals.

This is all my own research. I did occasionally consult other trees, but always sought independent corroboration. I apologize in advance as I'm sure I'm wrong somewhere, misspelled a name, or mistyped a date. So, if there are any errors or omissions, I am solely to blame.

Part III:
Descendants of Thomas W. Glenn & William Walsh

Generation 1

1. **JOHN**[1] **WALSH** [*or Thomas Walsh*] was born about 1830 in Ireland. He died in 1857 in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA. He married **MARY O'CONNOR** [*or Mary _____ or _____ O'Connor*]. She was born about 1830 in Ireland. She died about 1859 in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA. Their graves are unmarked wherever they are.

John and Mary most likely immigrated to the U.S. c. 1851 at the height of the Great Potato Famine.

John Walsh and Mary O'Connor had the following children:

2. i. **WILLLIAM**[2] **WALSH** was born on 08 Mar 1854 in New York, USA. He died at age 69 on 13 May 1923 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (at his residence), of suicide by gunshot. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was a railroad worker. He married **Amanda Jane Record**, daughter of Johallan Rekord, on 10 Sep 1876 in Vigo County, Indiana, USA. She was born on 24 Jan 1857 in Indiana, USA. She died at age 79 on 02 Jul 1936 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (at the home of her daughter, Mayme Wolfe), of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

ii. **UNKNOWN DAUGHTER WALSH** was born about 1856. She died about 1859 in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA.

3. iii. **THOMAS W. GLENN** was born on 12 Oct 1857 in Whitesville, Montgomery, Indiana. He died at age 76 on 22 Apr 1934 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (at his residence), of a cerebral hemorrhage following a stroke. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA. He was a farmer, liveryman, and real estate speculator. He married **Mary Ann Todd**, daughter of **James Clayton Todd** and **Sarah Frances Mitchell**, on 31 Dec, 1882 in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA. She was born on 15 Jul 1858 in Waveland, Montgomery, Indiana. She died at age 83 on 14 Oct 1941 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (at the home of her granddaughter, Margaret Branum), of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Generation 2

2. **WILLLIAM**[2] **WALSH** (John[1]) was born on 08 Mar 1854 in New York, USA. He died at age 69 on 13 May 1923 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (at his residence), of suicide by gunshot. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was a railroad worker. He married **Amanda Jane Record**, daughter of Johallan Rekord, on 10 Sep 1876 in Vigo County, Indiana, USA. She was born on 24 Jan

1857 in Indiana, USA. She died at age 79 on 02 Jul 1936 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (at the home of her daughter, Mayme Wolfe), of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Willliam Walsh and Amanda Jane Record had the following children:

i. **ANNA EVELYN**[3] **WALSH** was born on 04 Aug 1877 in Indiana, USA. She died at age 79 on 14 Feb 1957 in Logansport, Cass, Indiana, USA (Logansport State Hospital), of acute pulmonary edema, heart disease, obesity, and "senile brain disease". She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She married **Oliver Morton Jones**, son of John Jones and Mary Shepherd, on 14 Sep 1909 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was born on 27 Jul 1864 in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA. He died at age 73 on 07 Nov 1937 of true angina pectoris in Browns Valley, Montgomery, Indiana, USA (at his residence). He was a farmer. He was buried at Indiana Creek Hill Cemetery in New Market, Montgomery, Indiana, USA.

Note: Anna had no children.

ii. **WILLIAM H. WALSH** was born in Aug 1879 in Indiana, USA. He died at age 26 on 05 Apr 1906 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was run over by the wheels of a train. He was a railroad worker. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Notes: William had no children.

iii. **ALBERT WELCH** (*likeliest candidate*) was born in 1882 and died 8 Oct 1884. He was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

4. iv. **MAYME WALSH** was born on 25 Feb 1887 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She died at age 68 on 25 Nov 1955 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (St. Anthony's Hospital), of acute cardiac decomp. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA. She married **Washington E. Wolfe**, son of Levi Wolfe and Martha Anne Gilman, about 1924. He was born on 24 Sep 1872 in Paxton, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. He died at age 84 on 01 Jul 1957 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA, of heart disease. He was a store clerk. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

v. **LEROY WALSH** was born on 13 Mar 1892 in Indiana, USA. He died at age 55 on 20 Apr 1947 in Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana, USA (Veterans' Administration Hospital), of a pulmonary infarction. He was a railroad worker. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He married **Catherine Donovan**, daughter of David P. Donovan and Anastasia M. Hagerty, on 02 Jun 1937 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was born on 06 Dec 1893 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, USA. She died at age 45 on 25 Jun 1939 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Wabash River), by suicide by drowning. She was buried at Calvary Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Note: Private, U.S. Army, 69th Transportation Corps during World War I. He had no children.

3. **THOMAS W.**[2] **GLENN** (John[1] Walsh) was born on 12 Oct 1857 in Whitesville, Montgomery, Indiana. He died at age 76 on 22 Apr 1934 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (at his residence), of a cerebral hemorrhage following a stroke. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA. He was a farmer, liveryman, and real estate speculator. He married **Mary Ann Todd**, daughter of **James Clayton Todd** and **Sarah Frances Mitchell**, on 31 Dec 1882, in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA. She was born on 15 Jul 1858 in Waveland, Montgomery, Indiana. She died at age 83 on 14 Oct 1941 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (at the home of her granddaughter, Margaret Branum), of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Thomas W. Glenn and Mary Ann Todd had the following children:

i. **HATTIE JOSEPHINE**[3] **GLENN** was born on 03 Mar 1884 in Montgomery County, Indiana, USA. She died at age 6 on 31 May 1890 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She was buried at Little Flock Cemetery in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA.

5. ii. **EDITH GERTRUDE GLENN** was born on 28 Sep 1886 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 87 on 09 Jan 1974 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (Castle Shannon Nursing Home), of congestive heart failure. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was a schoolteacher. She married **James Webster Chowning**, son of Lewis Henry Chowning and Fidella Liston, on 26 Nov 1911 in Vigo County, Indiana, USA. He was born on 29 Mar 1875 in Indiana, USA. He died at age 91 on 04 May 1966 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (Vermillion County Hospital), of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was a farmer. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA.

iii. **HARRY MELVILLE GLENN** was born on 09 Jun 1890 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana. He died at age 28 on 12 Oct 1918 at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Ramsey, Minnesota, USA, of pneumonia brought on by the Spanish Flu. He was a professional baseball player. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA.

Note: Private, studying to become an aviation mechanic for the U.S. Army Aviation Corps during World War I. He never married nor had children.

6. iv. **MARY FRANCES "FANNY" GLENN** was born on 03 Jan 1894 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 33 on 26 Mar 1927 in Minshall, Parke, Indiana (at her residence), of tuberculosis. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She married (1) **Andrew Jackson Gregg**, son of **Thomas Gregg** and **Sarah Rebecca Luehm**, on 05 Sep 1911 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was born on 05 May 1889 in Knightsville, Clay, Indiana, USA. He died at age 24 on 13 Mar 1914 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (St. Anthony's Hospital), following a coal mining accident. He was buried in Little Flock Cemetery in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She married (2) **Frederick Arthur Jackman**, son of Charles S. Jackman and Martha A. Mason, on 16 Apr 1923 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He was born on 08 Feb 1900 in Indiana. He was a coal miner, and he remarried after Fanny's death to Gladys Marie White and fathered four children with her. He died at age 69 on 15 Mar 1969 in Brazil, Clay, Indiana, USA (Clay County Hospital), of

cardiac arrhythmia. He was buried at Clear Run Cemetery in Bridgeton, Parke, Indiana, USA.

7. v. **FRANKLIN WALSH "FRANK" GLENN** was born on 05 Jan 1898 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana. He died at age 60 on 24 May 1958 in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA. He was a lawyer and claims examiner. A private memorial service was held in his honor in Washington, DC, and he was buried in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA. He married Helen Elizabeth Tinsman, daughter of John Fine Tinsman and Alice Ruth Robinson, on 25 Oct 1930 in Washington, District of Columbia, USA (Vermont Avenue Christian Church). She was born on 27 Feb 1901 in New Jersey, USA. She died at age 74 on 25 May 1975 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA. She was buried (possibly) in Los Angeles County, California, USA.

Generation 3

4. **MAYME[3] WALSH** (Willliam[2], John[1]) was born on 25 Feb 1887 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She died at age 68 on 25 Nov 1955 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (St. Anthony's Hospital), of acute cardiac decomp. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA. She married **Washington E. Wolfe**, son of Levi Wolfe and Martha Gilman, about 1924. He was born on 24 Sep 1872 in Paxton, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. He died at age 84 on 01 Jul 1957 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA, of heart disease. He was a store clerk. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Washington E. Wolfe and Mayme Walsh had the following children:

i. **WILLIAM J.[4] WOLFE** was born on 22 Oct 1925 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. William J. died on 22 Oct 1925 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. William was stillborn.

8. ii. **WARREN ELVIN WOLFE** was born on 06 Jan 1927 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He died at age 69 on 14 Jan 1996 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Terre Haute Regional Hospital), of a myocardial infarction. He was a newspaper stereotyper. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He married **Martha Ann Washburn**, the daughter of Leslie Harvey Washburn and Eliza Belle Correll, on 21 Oct 1950 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was born on 21 Oct 1930 in Farmersburg, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 72 on 6 Apr 2003 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Terre Haute Regional Hospital), of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and coronary artery disease. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Note: Warren appears to have been a WWII vet. He completed a draft card, and his death certificate states that he was a veteran, discharged in 1946.

5. **EDITH GERTRUDE**[3] **GLENN** (Thomas W.[2], John[1] Walsh) was born on 28 Sep 1886 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 87 on 09 Jan 1974 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (Castle Shannon Nursing Home), of congestive heart failure. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was a schoolteacher. She married **James Webster Chowning**, son of Lewis Henry Chowning and Fidella Liston, on 26 Nov 1911 in Vigo County, Indiana, USA. He was born on 29 Mar 1875 in Indiana, USA. He died at age 91 on 04 May 1966 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (Vermillion County Hospital), of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was a farmer. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Indiana, USA.

James Webster Chowning and Edith Gertrude Glenn had the following children:

i. **JAMES GLENN**[4] **CHOWNING** was born on 24 Dec 1913 in Fairbanks, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. He died at age 14 on 12 Jan 1928 in Parke County, Indiana, USA (at the family residence), of erysipelas of the face [*a bacterial infection*]. He was buried at Chowning Cemetery, Scott City, Sullivan, Indiana, USA.

9. ii. **MARY FRANCES CHOWNING** was born on 28 Aug 1915 in Sullivan, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 77 on 04 Apr 1993 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana (at home), of a cerebrovascular accident [*meaning stroke*]. She was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She married **Thomas Roscoe Earl**, son of William David Earl and Elizabeth Belle Cox, on 20 Feb 1936 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana. He was born on 25 Dec1909 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He died at age 62 on 15 May 1972 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (at home), of a myocardial infarction. He was a farmer. He was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

10. iii. **RICHARD LEWIS CHOWNING** was born on 12 Aug 1917 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. He died at age 84 on 26 Nov 2001 in Ogden, Weber, Utah, USA. He was a soldier and a civilian defense contractor. He was buried at Lindquist Memorial Park in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA. He married **Etta Hatch**, daughter of Ira Starnes Hatch and Alba Marshall, on 25 Jul 1952 in Kodiak, Kodiak Island, Alaska, USA. It was Etta's second marriage, the first resulting in the birth of a daughter, Bridget Margaret Sullivan. Etta was born on 07 Aug 1918 in Tropic, Garfield, Utah, USA. She died at age 77 on 10 May 1996 in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA. He was buried at Lindquist Memorial Park in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA.

Note: Enlisted in the U.S. Army on 27 Sep 1941 at Ft. Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, IN. By 1943, he was a 1st Lt. of the 112th Infantry based out of Camp Pickett, VA. He retired as a Lt. Colonel on 28 Dec 1961.

iv. **SARAH ELIZABETH CHOWNING** was born on 15 Apr 1920 in Raccoon Township, Parke, Indiana, USA. She died at age 53 on 30 Jul 1973 in Butlerville, Jennings, Indiana, USA (Muscatatuck State Hospital), of asphyxia. She was buried in Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Note: Sarah suffered from some form of mental disability that led to her being institutionalized in the 1950s until her death.

v. **KATHERINE LOUISE CHOWNING** was born on 23 Mar 1923 in Raccoon

Township, Parke, Indiana, USA. She died at age 89 on 12 Mar 2013 in Avon, Hendricks, Indiana, USA (Countryside Meadows Nursing Home), of coronary artery disease. She was a public school teacher in Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana, USA. Her cremated remains were buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Note: Stenographer for the U.S. Navy Department, Washington, DC, during World War II. Katherine never married nor had children

vi. **BARBARA ANN CHOWNING** was born on 13 Feb 1929 in Raccoon Township, Parke, Indiana, USA. She died at age 84 on 14 Oct 2014 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (at home), of sepsis and osteomyelitis. She was a billing clerk for a utility company. She was buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA. She married **Albert Thomas "Hap" Ames, Jr.**, son of Albert Thomas Ames and F. Miskel Jeffries, on 19 May 1951 in Greenwood, Johnson, Indiana, USA. He was born on 23 Jan 1928 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He died at age 89 on 19 Dec 2017 in Clinton, Vermillion, Indiana, USA (Vermillion Cardiovascular Center), of a stroke. He worked in a corn seed processing plant. He was buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Note: Barb and Hap had no children.

6. **MARY FRANCES**[3] **"FANNY" GLENN** (Thomas W.[2], John[1] Walsh) was born on 03 Jan 1894 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 33 on 26 Mar 1927 in Minshall, Parke, Indiana (at her residence), of tuberculosis. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She married (1) **Andrew Jackson Gregg**, son of **Thomas Gregg** and **Sarah Rebecca Luehm**, on 05 Sep 1911 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was born on 05 May 1889 in Knightsville, Clay, Indiana, USA. He died at age 24 on 13 Mar 1914 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (St. Anthony's Hospital), following a coal mining accident where he worked. He was buried in Little Flock Cemetery in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She married (2) **Frederick Arthur Jackman**, son of Charles S. Jackman and Martha A. Mason, on 16 Apr 1923 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He was born on 08 Feb 1900 in Indiana. He was a coal miner, and he remarried after Fanny's death to Gladys Marie White and fathered four children with her. He died at age 69 on 15 Mar 1969 in Brazil, Clay, Indiana, USA (Clay County Hospital), of cardiac arrhythmia. He was buried at Clear Run Cemetery in Bridgeton, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Andrew Jackson Gregg and Mary Frances Glenn had the following children:

i. **MARY FRANCES**[4] **GREGG** was born on 15 Feb 1912 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She died on 17 Feb 1912 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

11. ii. **MARGARET GREGG** was born on 20 Sep 1913 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She died at age 90 of lung cancer [*she never* smoked] on 08 Nov 2003 in Noblesville, Hamilton, Indiana, USA (Riverwalk Village). She was buried at Rosedale Cemetery in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA. She married **Delmer Branum**, son of **Joseph Branum** and **Rosa Cotton**, on 14 Dec 1935 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (Rosedale Baptist Church). He was born on 10 Jan 1907 in Somerset, Pulaski, Kentucky, USA. He was a farmer, factory worker at Allison Engine, and a small engine repairman. He died at age 85 of respiratory failure and COPD on 09 Nov

1992 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Union Hospital). He was buried at Rosedale Cemetery in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Frederick A. Jackman and Mary Frances Glenn had the following child:

12. i. **RUTH ANNE[4] JACKMAN** was born on 27 Aug 1924 in Minshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. She died at age 60 of breast cancer on 12 Jun 1985 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Union Hospital). She was buried at Bethany Cemetery in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. She married **Leonard Gee Pyle**, the son of Lennie Coyle Pyle and Mary E. Mendenhall, on 24 Oct 1944 in Boise, Ada, Idaho, USA. He was a farmer. He was born 29 Apr 1922 in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. He died at age 86 of a stroke on 05 Nov 2008 in Clinton, Vermillion, Indiana, USA (Vermillion Convalescent Center). He was buried at Bethany Cemetery in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. He married (2) Martha Lucille Nelson-Barnes-Harly on 17 Aug 1986. This was her third marriage. She was born on 25 Jan 1922, the daughter of Hiram S. Nelson and Lillie F. Vaught. She died at age 83 on 10 Nov 2005 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Note: B-17 Bomber Pilot during World War II [Leonard's son, Roger, corrected this. He actually flew B-24s]

7. **FRANKLIN WALSH[3] "FRANK" GLENN** (Thomas W.[2], John[1] Walsh) was born on 05 Jan 1898 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana. He died at age 60 on 24 May 1958 in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA. He was a lawyer and claims examiner. A private memorial service was held in his honor in Washington, DC, and he was buried in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA. He married **Helen Elizabeth Tinsman**, daughter of John Fine Tinsman and Alice Ruth Robinson, on 25 Oct 1930 in Washington, District of Columbia, USA (Vermont Avenue Christian Church). She was born on 27 Feb 1901 in New Jersey, USA. She died at age 74 on 25 May 1975 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA. She was buried (possibly) in Los Angeles County, California, USA.

Franklin Walsh Glenn and Helen Tinsman had the following children:

13. i. **TODD RENSSELAER[4] GLENN** was born on 17 Jun 1933 in Washington, District of Columbia, USA. He worked for 33 years for Bell System, AT&T, and Illinois Bell. He died at age 90 on 28 Feb 2024 in Arlington Heights, Cook, Illinois, USA. He was buried in Lexington, Virginia, USA. He married **Katherine Elisabeth. Brooks**, the daughter of George Freeman Brooks and Katherine Jane Weinman, on 03 Sep 1960 in Rye, Westchester, New York, USA. She was born on 9 Dec 1939 in New York, New York, USA. She was a middle school teacher and homemaker. She died at age 83 on 28 April 2023 in Arlington Heights, Illinois, USA. She was buried in Lexington, Virginia, USA.

Note: Todd was commissioned as an Ensign in the U.S. Navy, serving as a gunnery officer aboard the USS Shasta.

ii. **DENNY WALSH GLENN** was born on 02 Jun 1936 in Washington, District of Columbia, USA. He had been a university professor. He died at age 41 of suicide by gunshot on 05 Jul 1977 in Goleta, Santa Barbara, California, USA.

14. iii. **NANCY LEE GLENN** was born on 29 May 1939 in Bethesda, Montgomery, Maryland, USA. She worked for a credit bureau and was a homemaker. She died at age 70 on 25 Dec 2009 in Davenport, Scott, Iowa, USA (Genesis

Medical Center). She married (1) Joseph Theophiel Raiche, the son of Joseph Felix Raiche and Leona Edith Martens, on 17 Jun 1961 in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA (St. Nicholas Catholic Church). He was born on 8 Nov 1939 in Moline, Rock Island, Illinois, USA, and died at age 69 on 8 Dec 2008 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. Nancy and Joseph divorced on 10 Oct 1988 in Hillsborough County, Florida, USA. She married (2) Jack L. Brooks on 23 May 1997 in Colona, Henry, Illinois. He was born on 27 July 1936 in Muskegon, Muskegon, Michigan, USA, and died at age 63 on 05 Mar 2000 in Colona, Henry, Illinois, USA. Nancy was buried at Rock Island National Cemetery in Rock Island, Rock Island, Illinois, USA, with her second husband, who served in the U.S. Army in Korea and Vietnam.

Generation 4

8. **WARREN ELVIN[4] WOLFE** (Mayme[3] Walsh, Willliam[2] Walsh, John[1] Walsh) was born on 06 Jan 1927 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He died at age 69 on 14 Jan 1996 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Terre Haute Regional Hospital), of a myocardial infarction. He was a newspaper stereotyper. He was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He married **Martha Ann Washburn**, the daughter of Leslie Harvey Washburn and Eliza Belle Correll, on 21 Oct 1950 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was born on 21 Oct 1930 in Farmersburg, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 72 on 6 Apr 2003 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Terre Haute Regional Hospital), of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and coronary artery disease. She was buried at Highland Lawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. Notes for Warren Elvin Wolfe:

Note: Warren appears to have been a WWII vet. He completed a draft card, and his death certificate states that he was a veteran, discharged in 1946.

Warren Elvin Wolfe and Martha Ann Washburn had the following children:

i. **CAROL ANN[5] WOLFE** was born 05 Jun 1952 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was an administrative assistant at Indiana State University. She married **Byron Edwin Layton, Jr.**, the son of Byron Edwin Layton, Sr. and Carol Ann Walters, on 25 Apr 1970 in Lena, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was born on 21 Nov 1951 in Indiana, USA. He died at age 69 on 27 Nov 2020 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was a press operator. He was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Carol Ann Wolfe and Byron Edwin Layton, Jr. had the following children:

1) **BYRON EDWIN[6] LAYTON, III**, born 1971. He married (1) **Aimee Elizabeth Strobel** in 1992 and (2) **Jennifer Sue Bryant** in 2016.

Note: In 2004, he pleaded guilty to arson-related charges. He served about ten years, turned his life around, and became an auto technician.

2) **LESLIE RENEE LAYTON**, born 1974. She married **James Benjamin Johnson, Jr.** in 1991.

ii. **MICHAEL WARREN WOLFE** was born on 31 Jul 1953 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He died at age 64 on 12 Nov 2017 in Abilene, Jones, Texas, USA. He worked for the U.S. Postal Service. He was buried at the Texas State Veterans Cemetery in Abilene, Jones, Texas, USA. He married (1) **Nita Gay Slaughter**, daughter of Jack Wade Slaughter and Prebble Imogene Jaquess, in Nov 1973 in Clovis, Curry, New Mexico, USA. She was born on 28 Oct 1953 in Clovis, Curry, New Mexico, USA. She died at age 51 on 24 Jan 2005. She was buried at Sunset Terrace Memorial Terrace in Farwell, Parmer, Texas, USA. He married (2) **Anita Ann Wagner Cohee** (her second marriage as well, with two sons from her first marriage), the daughter of Ronald Augustus Wagner and Rita Catherine Gengler, on 12 Feb 1989 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She was born about 1950 in Salina, Saline, Kansas, USA.

Note: Michael was a Vietnam War veteran. He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1971-1979, including in Wiesbaden, Germany, where his daughter was born. He attained the rank of Staff Sergeant.

Michael Warren Wolfe and Nita Gay Slaughter had the following children:

1) **APRIL DAWN WOLFE**, born 1975. She married **Charles Wesley Williams** in 2002.

iii. **ELIZABETH ELLEN WOLFE** was born on 7 Sep 1955 in Farmersburg, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She married (1) **Ronald L. Smith**, the son of Leonard W. Smith and Kathleen Mae Holmes, on 5 Apr 1975 in Sullivan, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. He was born on 8 Aug 1952 in Sullivan County, Indiana, USA. She married (2) **Victor Lane Fox**, the son of Kenneth Klean Fox and Evelyn Alice Humphries, on 20 Nov 1981 in Lena, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He was born on 15 Feb 1954 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. He worked for US Penn in Terre Haute.

Note: Victor was a Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Air Force.

Elizabeth Ellen Wolfe and Victor Lane Fox had the following children:

1) **ELICIA E. FOX**, born 1982. She married **Joshua L. Crossno** in 2003.

2) **EVELYN ANN FOX**, born 1983. She married **Ryan L. Reed** in 2006.

9. **MARY FRANCES[4] CHOWNING** (Edith Gertrude[3] Glenn, Thomas W.[2] Glenn, John[1] Walsh) was born on 28 Aug 1915 in Sullivan, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. She died at age 77 on 04 Apr 1993 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana (at home), of a cerebrovascular accident [*meaning stroke*]. She was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She married **Thomas Roscoe Earl**, son of William David Earl, Sr. and Elizabeth Belle Cox, on 20 Feb 1936 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana. He was born on 25 Dec1909 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He died at age 62 on 15 May 1972 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (at home), of a myocardial infarction. He was a farmer. He was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

Thomas Roscoe Earl and Mary Frances Chowning had the following children:

i. **THOMAS RICHARD[5] "DICK" EARL** was born on 03 Mar 1937 in Adams Township, Parke, Indiana, USA. He married (1) **Esther Sonya Jones**, the daughter of Eric S. Jones and Lily Margaret Cain, on 5 Mar 1960 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA. She was born on 10 May 1942 in New York, USA, and she died at age 17 on 8 May 1960 (car accident) in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA, just two months after her wedding.

She was buried at Inglewood Park Cemetery in Inglewood, Los Angeles, California, USA. Dick married (2) **Joyce Cook Tipton**, the daughter of Julius Robinson Tipton, Jr. and Juanita Joyce Cook, in about 1966. Joyce was born on 9 May 1946 in DeSoto County, Mississippi, USA, and she died at age 21 of complications from childbirth on 20 Feb 1967 in Memphis, Shelby, Tennessee, USA (Baptist Hospital). She was buried at Hernando Memorial Park in Hernando, DeSoto, Mississippi, USA. Dick married (3) **Marjorie A. Ferguson**, the daughter of Thomas Victor Ferguson and Annie Ethel Worley. She was born on 9 Nov 1945 in Mississippi. Marjorie had a son from her first marriage, **David Richard Davis** (1966-2018), whom Dick helped raise. Dick and Marjorie live (2024) in Hernando, DeSoto, Mississippi, USA.

Note: Dick served in the U.S. Navy and worked for Naval Aviation Training.

Thomas Richard Earl and Joyce Cook Tipton had the following children:

1) **JAMES OLEN[6] EARL**, born 1967. He married **Sari A. Katz**.

Thomas Richard Earl and Marjorie Ferguson had the following children:

2) **MARY ANNE EARL**, born 1974. She married **John A. Pickett**.

3) **VICTORIA LYNNE EARL.** She was born on 4 Jun 1976. She died at age 43 of a sudden rupture of the aorta on 22 May 2020 in Hernando, DeSoto, Mississippi, USA. She was buried in Love Cemetery in Love, DeSoto, Mississippi, USA. She married **Eric O'Neal Phillips** in 2015.

ii. **PATRICIA ANN EARL** was born on 09 Jun 1938 in Raccoon Township, Parke, Indiana, USA. She died at age 59 on 23 May 1998 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA (at home), of ovarian cancer. She was buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA. She married (1) **Donald Jack Adams**, the son of Claude Bernard Adams and Sarah Marie Lawson, on 4 Nov 1957 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA. He was born 22 Jun 1938 in Montezuma, Parke, Indiana, USA. He died at age 57 on 21 May 1996 in Dana, Vermillion, Indiana, USA, and he was buried at Oakland Cemetery in Montezuma, Parke, Indiana, USA. Patricia was the first of two wives. She married (2) **Ronald Bruce Smiley**, the son of Leon Lewis Smiley and Alice Josephine Cramer, on 3 May 1983 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA. He was born on 19 Mar 1937 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He died at age 78 on 11 Jun 2017 in Conway, Faulkner, Arkansas, USA. He was buried at Memory Garden Cemetery in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA. Patricia was the second of three wives.

Patricia Ann Earl and Donald Jack Adams had the following children:

1) **ELIZABETH ANNE ADAMS** was born and died on 9 Apr 1961 in Clinton. Indiana, USA (Vermillion County Hospital). She was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

2) **SUSAN KAY ADAMS** was born on 25 Oct 1962 in Clinton, Vermillion, Indiana, USA (Vermillion County Hospital). She died of colon cancer [*I was* told] at age 53 in Caldwell, Canyon, Idaho, USA, leaving five motherless children. She was buried at Franklin Cemetery in Franklin, Franklin, Idaho, USA. She married **William Bennett** on 17 Feb 1989 in Logan, Cache, Utah, USA (LDS Temple).

3) **JEWELL LEANNE ADAMS**, born 1964. She married (1) **Neil Allen Osterhoudt** in 1982 and (2) **Carl Langley Jr**.

iii. **SHARON ROSE EARL** was born on 09 Mar 1940 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. She married **Charles Harold "Chuck" Lockridge**, son of John Harold Lockridge and Olive Evelyn Smith, on 24 Dec 1958 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Maple Avenue United Methodist Church). He was born on 18 Mar 1935 in Wayne, Henry, Indiana, USA. He was a teacher. They live in Pendleton, Indiana (2024).

Note: On the recommendation from her cousin Thomas Branum (my Dad), Sharon and Chuck were married in the same Church by the same minister Tom used a month earlier when he married Linda Lou Gardner.

Sharon Rose Earl and Charles Harold Lockridge had the following children:

1) **TAMRA SUE LOCKRIDGE**, born 1965. He married (1) **David R. Powers** and (2) **Benton J. Pittman, Jr.** in 1994.

2) **LESLEY ANN LOCKRIDGE**, born 1967. She married (1) **Jeffrey Dean Russell** in 1986 and (2) **Stephen T. Ellingwood** in 2016.

iv. **JAMES MICHAEL EARL** was born and died on 10 Nov 1950 in Parke County. Indiana, USA. He was buried at Roselawn Cemetery in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

v. **ROBERT NEIL EARL** was born on 8 Dec 1951 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He worked in finance. He married **Barbara Jo Hanner**, daughter of Clelland J. Hanner and Mary Alice Bledsoe, on 28 Dec 1974 in Marshall, Parke, Indiana. She was born on 21 Mar 1951 in Indiana, USA. Robert lives in Bloomingdale, Indiana.

Robert Neil Earl and Barbara Jo Hanner had the following children:

1) **ZACHARY T. EARL**, b. 1980.

2) **NATHANIEL J. EARL**, b.1983. He married **Jessica Danielle Waltz** in 2013.

10. **RICHARD LEWIS**[4] **CHOWNING** (Edith Gertrude[3] Glenn, Thomas W.[2] Glenn, John[1] Walsh) was born on 12 Aug 1917 in Shelburn, Sullivan, Indiana, USA. He died at age 84 on 26 Nov 2001 in Ogden, Weber, Utah, USA. He was a soldier and a civilian defense contractor. He was buried at Lindquist Memorial Park in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA. He married **Etta Hatch**, daughter of Ira Starnes Hatch and Alba Marshall, on 25 Jul 1952 in Kodiak, Kodiak Island, Alaska, USA. It was Etta's second marriage, the first resulting in the birth of a daughter, Bridget Margaret Sullivan. Etta was born on 07 Aug 1918 in Tropic, Garfield, Utah, USA. She died at age 77 on 10 May 1996 in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA. He was buried at Lindquist Memorial Park in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA.

Note: Enlisted in the U.S. Army on 27 Sep 1941 at Ft Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, IN. By 1943, he was a 1st Lt. of the 112th Infantry based out of Camp Pickett, VA. He retired as a Lt. Colonel on 28 Dec 1961.

Richard Lewis Chowning and Etta Hatch had the following child:

i. **RICHARD L.**[5] **CHOWNING JR.** He was born in Feb 1953 at Camp Atterbury U.S. Army Base, Edinburgh, Johnson, Indiana, USA. He was a civilian contractor for the Directorate of Maintenance for the U.S. Air Force. He married **Jolene S. Boyce**, the daughter of Preston Leon Boyce and Laura Daisy Weaver, in Jan 1971 in Layton, Davis, Utah, USA.

Note: Richard worked for the Directorate of Maintenance of the USAF's 508th Tactical Fighter group. Richard informed me that he has no middle

name. It's not Lewis, just the initial L. When young, people just called him "Junior".

Richard Lewis Chowning, Jr. and Jolene S. Boyce had the following children:

4) **MATT LEWIS[6] CHOWNING**, born 1971. He married **Lynette Lazenby** in 1992.

5) **BRANDY JANE CHOWNING**, born 1973. She married **David James Nicholls**.

6) **RUSTY RICHARD CHOWNING**, born 1977. He married (1) **Charity Starr Anderson** in 2000, (2) **Christina Marie Fredrick**, and (3) **Melissa S. Bowser**.

11. **MARGARET[4] GREGG** (Mary Frances[3] Glenn, Thomas W.[2] Glenn, John[1] Walsh) was born on 20 Sep 1913 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA. She died at age 90 of lung cancer [*she never* smoked] on 08 Nov 2003 in Noblesville, Hamilton, Indiana, USA (Riverwalk Village). She was buried at Rosedale Cemetery in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA. She married **Delmer Branum**, son of **Joseph Branum** and **Rosa Cotton**, on 14 Dec 1935 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (Rosedale Baptist Church). He was born on 10 Jan 1907 in Somerset, Pulaski, Kentucky, USA. He was a farmer, factory worker at Allison Engine, and small engine repairman. He died at age 85 of respiratory failure and COPD on 09 Nov 1992 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Union Hospital). He was buried at Rosedale Cemetery in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Delmer Branum and Margaret Gregg had the following children:

i. **THOMAS ANDREW[5] BRANUM** was born on 06 Mar 1937 in Clinton, Vermillion, Indiana, USA (Vermillion County Hospital). He worked in insurance and financial planning for Equitable Life Assurance. He died at age 84 of COVID-19 pneumonia on 07 Feb 2022 in Noblesville, Hamilton, Indiana, USA (Riverview Hospital). He married **Linda Lou Gardner**, daughter of **Harry Allen Gardner** and **Ethel Lucile Nicholson**, on 23 Nov 1958 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Maple Avenue United Methodist Church). She was born on 19 Jul 1939 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Union Hospital). She was a homemaker and church secretary. She died at age 84 of pneumonia and kidney failure on 31 Jan 2024 in Noblesville, Hamilton, Indiana, USA (Riverview Hospital). Their cremated remains are interred together at the Heartland Church Columbarium in Fishers, Hamilton, Indiana, USA.

Thomas Andrew Branum and Linda Lou Gardner had the following children:

1) **KIMBERLY RUTH[6] BRANUM**, born 1960. She married (1) **Wayne Alan Webster** in 1978 and (2) **Bradley Thomas Roeder** in 1991.

2) **THOMAS ANDREW BRANUM, JR.**, born 1962.

3) **GREGG GARDNER BRANUM**, born 1967.

ii. **JAMES EDWARD BRANUM** was born on 26 Jun 1938 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana. He died at age 33 of complications following a failed kidney transplant from his brother, Joe, on 03 Apr 1972 in Springfield, Sangamon, Illinois (Memorial Hospital). He was buried at Rosedale Cemetery in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA. He married **Judith Arlene Jackson**, daughter of Donald Charles Jackson and Lois Kathryn Anthony, on 27 Jun 1959 in North Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, First Baptist Church. She was born on 16 May 1939 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA.

James Edward Branum and Judith Arlene Jackson had the following children:

1) **JAMES DONALD BRANUM**, born 1960. He married **Janis (Sawyer) Legendre**.

2) **JULIE ARLENE BRANUM**, born 1963. She married (1) **Jeffrey Paul Slone** in 1983, (2) **Gerald M. Mantor** in 1991, and (3) **Douglas Alan Bowen** in 1997.

iii. **JOSEPH FRANKLIN BRANUM** was born on 25 Sep 1940 in Bridgeton, Parke, Indiana. He died at age 55 of a myocardial infarction on 11 Sep 1996 in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA (at home). He was buried at Rosedale Cemetery in Rosedale, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Note: Joe was deaf from early childhood and attended the Indiana School for the Deaf in Indianapolis.

12. **RUTH ANNE[4] JACKMAN** was born on 27 Aug 1924 in Minshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. She died at age 60 of breast cancer on 12 Jun 1985 in Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, USA (Union Hospital). She was buried at Bethany Cemetery in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. She married **Leonard Gee Pyle**, the son of Lennie Coyle Pyle and Mary Mendenhall, on 24 Oct 1944 in Boise, Ada, Idaho, USA. He was a farmer. He was born on 29 Apr 1922 in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. He died at age 86 of a stroke on 05 Nov 2008 in Clinton, Vermillion, Indiana, USA (Vermillion Convalescent Center). He was buried at Bethany Cemetery in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA. He married (2) Martha Lucille Nelson-Barnes-Harly on 17 Aug 1986. This was her third marriage. She was born on 25 Jan 1922, the daughter of Hiram S. Nelson and Lillie F. Vaught. She died at age 83 on 10 Nov 2005 in Rockville, Parke, Indiana, USA.

Note: B-17 Bomber Pilot during World War II [Leonard's son, Roger, corrected this. He actually flew B-24s]

Leonard Gee Pyle and Ruth Anne Jackman had the following children:

i. **ROGER LYNN[5] PYLE** was born on 4 Oct 1946 in Parke County, Indiana, USA. He married **Jolene Ann Nelson**, the daughter of Ralph N. Nelson and Florence Anne Kupsack, on 22 Nov 1971 in Midland, Midland, Texas, USA.

Notes: 2nd Lt. in the U.S. Air Force. Received pilot's wings at Reese Air Force Base in Lubbock, Texas, in 1971. He lives in Hickory, NC.

Roger Leonard Pyle and Jolene Ann Nelson had the following children:

1) **ELIZABETH ANNE[6] PYLE**, born 1975. She married **Jeffrey Alan Welty** in 2002.

2) **CHARLES NELSON PYLE** was born on 13 Dec 1976 in Pinehurst, Moore, North Carolina, USA. He died of a sudden heart stoppage at age 38 on 29 Jun 2015 in Lexington, Davidson, North Carolina, USA, leaving a wife and three young daughters. He married **Catherine Curtis Wall** on 17 Mar 2001 in Davidson County, North Carolina, USA.

Note: Charlie majored in Biology at UNC-Charlotte and worked for a branding design firm.

ii. **MARILYN SUE PYLE** was born on 20 Jun 1949 in Clinton, Vermillion, Indiana, USA (Vermillion County Hospital). She married **Marvin William Rode**, the son of Edwin Henry Rode and Hilda Marie Hartman, on 30 Jan 1971 in Marshall, Parke, Indiana, USA (Marshall Federated Church). He was born on 4 Nov 1948 in Indiana, USA. Marilyn and Marvin split their time

between Rockville, IN, and Chandler, AZ.

Marilyn Sue Pyle and Marvin William Rode had the following children:

1) **MARY AMANDA RODE**, born 1975. She married **Mark Edward Lamp** in 1999.

2) **JULIE CHRISTINE. RODE**, born 1979. She married **John "Jack" Besignano**.

3) **BETHANY ANNE RODE**, born 1987. She married **Michael D. Rose** in 2010.

13. **TODD RENSSELAER**[4] **GLENN** (Franklin Walsh[3], Thomas W.[2], John[1] Walsh) was born on 17 Jun 1933 in Washington, District of Columbia, USA. He worked for 33 years for Bell System, AT&T, and Illinois Bell. He died at age 90 on 28 Feb 2024 in Arlington Heights, Cook, Illinois, USA. He was buried in Lexington, Virginia, USA. He married **Katherine Elisabeth Brooks**, the daughter of George Freeman Brooks and Katherine Jane Weinman, on 03 Sep 1960 in Rye, Westchester, New York, USA. She was born on 9 Dec 1939 in New York, New York, USA. She was a middle school teacher and homemaker. She died at age 83 on 28 April 2023 in Arlington Heights, Illinois, USA. She was buried in Lexington, Virginia, USA

Note: Todd was commissioned as an Ensign in the U.S. Navy, serving as a gunnery officer aboard the USS Shasta.

Todd Rensselaer Glenn and Katherine E. Brooks had the following children:

i. **ELISABETH B.**[5] **GLENN**, born 1963. She married **Philip G. Hemmer** in 1985.

ii. **STEPHEN R. GLENN**, born 1966. He married **Jennifer B. Chambers** in 1992.

iii. **CAROLYN WALKER GLENN**, born 1975. She married **Richard Dwayne Miller** in 1998.

14. **NANCY LEE**[4] **GLENN** (Franklin Walsh[3], Thomas W.[2], John[1] Walsh) was born on 29 May 1939 in Bethesda, Montgomery, Maryland, USA. She worked for a credit bureau and was a homemaker. She died at age 70 on 25 Dec 2009 in Davenport, Scott, Iowa, USA (Genesis Medical Center). She married (1) **Joseph Theophiel Raiche**, the son of Joseph Felix Raiche and Leona Edith Martens, on 17 Jun 1961 in Evanston, Cook, Illinois, USA (St. Nicholas Catholic Church). He was born on 8 Nov 1939 in Moline, Rock Island, Illinois, USA, and died at age 69 on 8 Dec 2008 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. Nancy and Joseph divorced on 10 Oct 1988 in Hillsborough County, Florida, USA. She married (2) **Jack Brooks** on 23 May 1997 in Colona, Henry, Illinois. He was born on 27 July 1936 in Muskegon, Muskegon, Michigan, USA, and died on 05 Mar 2000 in Colona, Henry, Illinois, USA. Nancy was buried at Rock Island National Cemetery in Rock Island, Rock Island, Illinois, USA, with her second husband, who served in the U.S. Army in Korea and Vietnam.

Nancy Lee Glenn and Unknown father:

i. **NATALIE VERHELST**, born 1960 (given for adoption). She married **Michael Jay Prinsen.**

Nancy Lee Glenn and Joseph Theophiel Raiche had the following children:

ii. **RENEE ANNE**[5] **RAICHE**, born 1963. She married **Mark Allen Spellmeyer**.

iii. **BETH J. RAICHE**, born 1965. She married (1) **Stephen R. Knisley**, (2) **Rick Van De Casteele**, and (3) **John M. Melheim**.

iv. **JOSEPH G. RAICHE**, born 1966.

Nancy Lee Glenn and Unknown father:

v. **UNKNOWN SON** *(Reportedly)*, born 1980 (given for adoption).

Source Material

I don't provide full academic-style citations here. That would take up even more pages and time, and I hate typing footnotes and bibliographies. However, any researcher can locate a record given the sources below, and documentation is provided in my Ancestry tree. Citing sources in Ancestry is very tedious, so you'll find the necessary documentation, if uploaded, in a person's Gallery. I have all the documentation on my personal hard drive for safekeeping. Any researcher should be able to retrace my steps to confirm the source data.

The Eulogy of Thomas W. Glenn, 1934
The recollections of Margaret (Gregg) Branum (1913-2002), with additional information provided by Thomas A. Branum, Steve Glenn, Roger Pyle, Dick Earl, Matt Chowning, and Sharon Lockridge
1850 United States Federal Census
1860 United States Federal Census
1870 United States Federal Census
1880 United States Federal Census
1900 United States Federal Census
1910 United States Federal Census
1920 United States Federal Census
1930 United States Federal Census
1940 United States Federal Census
1950 United States Federal Census
1855 New York State Census
1865 New York State Census
Alaska Marriage Records
California Birth Index, 1905-1995
California Marriage Index, 1960-1985
California Death Index, 1940-1997
Cass County, Indiana Death Certificates
Curry County, New Mexico Marriage Records
District of Columbia, Marriages, 1811-1950
Florida, U.S., Divorce Index, 1927-2001
Idaho Marriage Records
Illinois, Cook County Deaths, 1871-1998
Indiana, Marriages, 1811-2019
Indiana Judicial Branch, Criminal Court Records
Jennings County, Indiana Death Certificates
Los Angeles County, California Death Index
Marion County, Indiana Death Certificates
Minnesota, Birth Index, 1935-2004
Minnesota, Deaths, 1887-2001
Montgomery County, Indiana Marriage Records
New York City (Manhattan) Parish Registers
New York State Marriage Index
North Carolina, U.S., Birth Indexes, 1800-2000
North Carolina, U.S., Voter Registration Records, 1900-2023
Oregon Death Index
Parke County, Indiana Birth Certificates
Parke County, Indiana Death Certificates
Parke County, Indiana Marriage Records
Sullivan County, Indiana Marriage Records
Texas, U.S., Birth Index, 1903-1997
United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007
U.S., Index to Public Records, 1994-2019
Vermilion County, Indiana Birth Certificates
Vermilion County, Indiana Death Certificates
Vigo County, Indiana Birth Certificates
Vigo County, Indiana Death Certificates
Vigo County, Indiana Marriage Records
Virginia, U.S., Birth Records, 1912-2015Western States Marriage Index, 1809-2016
Wisconsin, U.S., Marriage Records, 1820-2004
Ireland, Casey Collection Indexes 1545-1960
Ireland, Catholic Parish Registers, 1655-1915
Ireland, Civil Registration 1845-1958
Ireland, Select Catholic Marriage Register 1778-1942
Ireland, Select Marriages 1619-1898
Ireland, Selection of Catholic Marriages and Banns 1742-1884
Ancestry.com (online database)
Ancestry.com DNA (online database)
Classmates.com (social media)
FamilySearch.org (online database)
FindMyPast.com (online database)
GenealogyBank.com (online obituaries and news)
Facebook.com (social media)
Legacy.com (online obituaries)
LinkedIn.com (social media)
Truepeoplesearch.com (people finder)
Google Maps

Google Streetview
Google.com
Indiana Genweb Project (online database)
US Gebweb Project (online database)
Various personal cemetery inspections
Wikipedia (background information only)
Find A Grave (online database)
Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, IN
Misc. Online Obituaries
Clackamas County, Oregon Will Records
Misc. Land and Deed Records for Sullivan County, Indiana
Misc. Land and Deed Records for Montgomery County, Indiana
Misc. Land and Deed Records for Parke County, Indiana
Misc. Land and Deed Records for Vigo County, Indiana
Montgomery County, Indiana Will and Probate Records
Montgomery County, Indiana Guardianship Records
Indiana, U.S., Civil War Soldier Database Index, 1861-1865
U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865
United States, World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946
World War I Draft Registration Cards
World War II Draft Registration Cards
Indiana Gold Star Roll
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Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, IN
Montgomery County, Indiana Historical Society
Montgomery Public County Library, Crawfordsville, IN
New York Public Library, New York, NY
New York Genealogical & Biographical Society
Parke County Public Library, Rockville, IN
Vigo County Public Library, Terre Haute, IN
Vigo County, Indiana Historical Society
Newspaper Archives, 1700-2024 (online newspaper database)
Newspapers.com (online newspaper database)
Terre Haute Express (online newspaper database)
Hood County News
The Anderson Daily Bulletin
The Bountiful Davis County Clipper
The Brazil Daily Times
The Cache Valley Daily
The Chicago Daily Tribune
The Clovis News-Journal
The Columbus Dispatch
The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, TN
The Crawfordsville Daily Journal
The Crawfordsville Evening Journal
The Crawfordsville Weekly Journal
The Dispatch, Moline, Illinois
The Davis News Journal, Bountiful, UT
The Farmersburg Progress
The Hamilton County Reporter
The Hill Top Times (Hill Top USAF, UT)
The Indianapolis Journal
The Indianapolis News
The Indianapolis Star
The Lakeside Review
The Memphis Press-Scimitar
The Moline Daily Dispatch
The Monon News
The Muncie Evening Press
The New York Daily News
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Note: Though hundreds of names are listed here, I did not index every name encountered. I only included relatives and those associated with them. This includes in-laws, friends, and people in lawsuits or land deals. There are sections where I list names on passenger lists, census records, and baptismal records. As these are only there for investigative purposes, I did not index all those names.

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